

THE TIMES Tomorrow



Pile high the bones

The world thought Uganda's troubles were over when Amin fled. But the atrocities went on, as the mounds of skulls in the villages show. A look at life under the latest regime.

Food for thought

The growth of organic farming

Snow wonder

Briton breaks into skiing's top class

Portfolio

Two readers shared the Times Portfolio weekly competition prize - a total of £60,000. Mr D. Morgan, of St Anne's, Lancs, and Mr Satpal Basir, of Greenford, Middlesex, each receive £30,000. Saturday's daily prize, totalling £6,000, was shared by Mr A.S. Harvey, of Orpington, Kent, and Mrs E.M. Lee, of Ilford, Essex. Portfolio list, page 15; how to play, information service, page 24.

Commons demand on Serps

The Conservative-dominated House of Commons select committee on social services is to urge strongly that Mr Norman Fowler withdraw his "hasty" plans to amend the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (Serps) when it reports this week. Page 2

Soviet loss

Moscow has effectively lost control of its strategic naval base in Aden as a result of the fighting between Marxist factions there. Page 5

Zorza back

Victor Zorza, winner at the weekend of the *What the Papers Say* Gerald Barry award for a lifetime's achievement in journalism, has returned to take up life in the Himalaya foothills. Village voice, page 24

Spy convicted

A retired Peking-born CIA translator who admitted he spied for China was convicted in Virginia on 17 counts of conspiracy, espionage and tax evasion. Page 4

Labour tax

Mr Kinnock has warned that people earning four or five times the average income will be the primary tax target of a Labour government. Page 2

Pope's guest

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, discussed stumbling blocks to church unity during a meeting with the Pope in Bombay. Page 5

Kidney crisis

Kidney transplants face growing crisis as the gap widens between the number of organs available and that of patients who could accept the treatment. Page 3

Westland vote

The European consortium will today reveal whether its tender offer for Westland shares has won enough support to defeat the Westland board at Wednesday's crucial meeting of Westland shareholders.

United rise

Manchester United are level on points with Everton at the top of the first division after their televised 1-1 draw with Liverpool at Anfield yesterday. Page 18

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Tebbit calls for unity and loyalty to Mrs Thatcher

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The battle for the future style and direction of the Government raged openly yesterday as Mr Michael Heseltine made a speech widely seen as staking his claim for the leadership and Mr Norman Tebbit, a principal opponent in any such contest, delivered a strong appeal for unity and loyalty to the Prime Minister.

With the authority of the Government and Mrs Thatcher's endorsement, Mr Tebbit's speech, the appearance of both men on the platform at the Young Conservatives' conference in Blackpool dramatically highlighted the crisis which has hit the party and the doubts about the leadership.

It came the day after two other leadership contenders, Mr Peter Walker, and Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, had entered the fray with Mr Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, setting out his manifesto for victory at the next general election and Mr Biffen warning the Government against adopting too raucous and aggressive a stance.

Mr Heseltine, in his first major appearance before a Conservative audience since his resignation as Secretary of State for Defence a month ago, had to withstand an attempt to stop him speaking, loud heckling and accusations of "traitor" before he could make a passionate

speech in which he called for the Government to create a "caring capitalism."

Admitting that he was saying things which were easier to say outside government than inside, Mr Heseltine made what amounted to a call for a complete change of approach, a complete new partnership between the Government and private industry, an end to "laissez faire liberalism."

You cannot be a Tory, convinced of the need to set the strong free, to create the wealth upon which society depends, then blame the weak when the strong fail - it is not foot soldiers whose wars.

Mr Tebbit, in his first speech since leaving hospital for a skin graft operation early last month, was clearly attempting to calm Conservative nerves but pointedly ignored Mr Biffen's warning against heightening the political conflict. He made strong personal attacks on the opposition leaders, adding to the assault on Mr Kinnock - whom he said had more "gimmicks than guts" - that had been contained in his prepared text.

But Mr Tebbit said that after weeks in which leafy inquiries seemed more important than war and peace it was easy to lose sight of the big issues, the biggest being whether the nation was prepared to go forward along

the path of freedom on which it set out with Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

And in a strong rallying call he said the opposition parties had never been able to damage the Government "except where we have scratched at our self-inflicted wounds." Mr Tebbit shook hands with Mr Heseltine at the end of the former minister's speech and stopped the effort by rightwingers to prevent him speaking in its tracks by calling it a "monstrous discourtesy."

But his gesture of conciliation will not stop the bitter internal debate which has been unleashed within the Conservative ranks from continuing. Mr Heseltine was given a standing ovation by a large part of the audience of 1,000 and was cheered when he attacked the hecklers who were trying to shout him down.

Mr Heseltine had called for "an altogether more dynamic" approach to industry, he called for a new expanded industry department and a new approach to education better suited to supplying the needs of modern industry. Some would dismiss his call as government interventionism, he said, but no advanced country had anything but the closest relationship between

Continued on page 24, col 1

Mandela will be freed, says wife

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, said yesterday her husband would be released from prison but she could not say when.

Mrs Winnie Mandela said on her return from visiting her husband in Pollsmoor prison: "I do not have the slightest idea when or where he will be released, but he will be released."

Mrs Mandela was bade farewell at Cape Town airport by Dr Allan Boesak, a leading mixed-race coloured church opponent of the Government, and a small crowd of supporters chanting "viva Mandela".

She did not say why she was so certain her husband would be freed. In reply to whether he would accept exile in a foreign country, she said: "Not at all... there is no question of his accepting that kind of condition. When one is released from prison, one goes home."



Mrs Mandela: A question of when not if.

Increase in sales for Murdoch papers

By Thomson Prentice

Both *The Times* and *The Sun* are selling more copies now than before the strike by print unions over the transfer of production to News International's plant at Wapping. Mr Rupert Murdoch said yesterday.

At the weekend, *The Sunday Times* and *The News of the World* had their best production since moving to east London, with *The Sunday Times* 80-page edition completing its full run of 1,415,000 copies, and *The News of the World* printing just under four million papers at Wapping and Glasgow.

Mr Murdoch said: "Production has settled down much quicker than we thought it would because of the efforts of all the people involved, and their increasing expertise. We are thrilled by the way things are going."

Full circulation of *The Times* had been achieved every day last week and the paper was now selling "exceptionally more than before the strike, about 5,000 to 10,000 more copies", he said. He estimated that *The Sun's* sales were up by 3 or 4 per cent.

"In the last seven days we have seen *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* complete their press runs in record times," Mr Murdoch said.

The first week at Wapping had seen some hold-ups in distribution, but there were improvements every day last week.

"We have had wonderful co-operation from both wholesalers and retailers. Even the bad weather has not been holding us back. Despite the snow we have been getting out ahead of other titles. It is very satisfactory," Mr Murdoch said.

Airedale wins Crufts

An airedale terrier bitch called Champion Ginger Xmas Carol was chosen as Supreme Champion at Crufts dog show in London last night. The dog, which was born on Christmas Day 1982, is owned by Mrs Olive Jackson and Mrs Mary Swash.

Haitians wreak revenge on hated Tontons

From Trevor Fishlock, Port-au-Prince

The people of Haiti are having their long-awaited revenge on the Tontons Macoute who have terrorized them for 29 years under the rule of the Duvaliers.

Mobs ransacked and smashed their homes and beat them savagely when they found them. They make bonfires of the dark blue uniforms of the Tontons Macoute hurriedly stripped off when Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier fled.

Some Macoute, trapped in their houses, have fired on crowds. Some have been taken into the protective custody of the police. Here and there Macoute have been recognized in the street and have had to be rescued from

angry mobs. One died in a shoot-out with soldiers and police.

This is a time of confusion, vengeance and high feelings as Haiti tries to build a bridge to the future.

Crowds have been smashing the homes and businesses of leading Duvalier supporters and have looted food warehouses. The authorities allowed the crowds to run freely in the streets for a while, a great venting of emotional steam.

The airport was closed and long carfews, from 2pm to 6am, were ordered to cool the temperature. Some of the people who live in a wealthy suburb of Port-au-Prince moved into hotels, partly out of fear. Armoured cars and teargas were used to break up

the looting mobs. There are sporadic bursts of gunfire throughout the day and much of the night.

Sometimes police shoot over the heads of people. The day after the president fled about 50 people were said to have been killed. Between 200 and 300 people were injured. Some were mauled by Macoute.

The task facing the new military-civil Government is everything in a hurry - food, release from poverty, better health care, justice, popularly-elected government, vengeance on the Macoutes.

Some Haitians have reservations about a Government they think has too many links with the ancien regime. Some



President Marcos addressing a news conference at the Malacanang presidential palace

'Flying bomb' jumbos may be grounded by cracks

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

More than 160 Boeing 747s could be grounded within the next few weeks because of growing fears that many have critical faults which make them "flying time bombs".

Cracks in nose section ribs of 747s operated by British Airways, Pan Am and Japan Air Lines were discovered during routine heavy maintenance towards the end of last month.

Safety specialists are calling for urgent action because the cracks cannot be detected visually and require lengthy investigation. Some jumbos may have been flying with them for months, with only the thin outer skin holding them together.

Some experts suspect that last year's Air India disaster may have been the result of depressurization after the collapse of the nose section.

Flight International, well respected within the industry, is to call in its issue this week for a re-examination of the wreckage. Senior technical staff at British Airways are said to be "extremely concerned" about the cracks.

Officially, the airline is waiting for guidance from the Civil Aviation Authority and from the US Federal Aviation Authority, which has substantial international influence.

In a carefully-worded statement issued at the weekend, BA said: "We are in daily contact with the FAA, the CAA, Boeing and other aircraft operators and are ready to respond immediately to further airworthiness directives or to other instructions that may be issued."

One source said yesterday that safety and technical staff at British Airways had been told informally by Boeing last week to stand by "for a major series of inspections within a short period", understood to be less than two weeks.

Boeing hope to introduce an electronic non-destructive test which would allow airlines to check the nose sections as part of routine heavy maintenance without ordering a grounding. The structural cracks are believed to affect only the first generation of 747s, the 100 series, of which there are more than 160. Such aircraft have performed more than 10,000 landings. British Airways have 18 and 12 second generation, or 200 series, jumbos.

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QC selected for Hailsham fight

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The barrister who has represented Mrs Winnie Mandela, the anti-apartheid campaigner, in South African courts is to represent barristers themselves in court against the Lord Chancellor.

Barristers in England and Wales are taking Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone to the High Court over his refusal to negotiate increases in fees for criminal legal aid cases above a 5 per cent ceiling.

The barristers' case will be put by Mr Sidney Kentridge, QC, who represented Mrs Mandela last month when she was charged with breaking a banning order.

The decision to take the Lord Chancellor to the High Court was endorsed overwhelmingly at an angry meeting of 15,000 barristers in London on Saturday.

Within 24 hours of his rejection of their claim for higher fees.

Yesterday Lord Hailsham said from his London home that he could not comment on the decision because he would be in contempt of court.

A packed meeting, attended by all ranks of the Bar, also agreed to a sanction which threatens the new Crown Prosecution Service

starting in April: they should be free to refuse prosecution work unless a reasonable fee is agreed in advance.

The Bar's application for leave to seek judicial review of Lord Hailsham's decision will be heard next Friday, with the full case coming up within two months.

After only one preliminary meeting they heard on Friday they would receive only the annual 5 per cent uprating for inflation.

Barristers are seeking judicial review of Lord Hailsham's decision on two grounds: first, that he is in breach of his statutory duty under the Legal Aid Act 1974 to provide "fair and reasonable" rates.

Second, that the Bar has a "legitimate expectation" to be consulted in fee negotiations and that Lord Hailsham's failure to fulfill his promise to do so is in breach of the rules of fair dealing.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, chairman of the Bar, said: "Publicly funded law is now fundamental to our society. The public funding comes from the government. If the government is irresponsible in its attitudes, the whole foundation of our law will go."

Manila poll the rape of honesty

From David Watts, Manila

Filipino voters are fighting to prevent the rape of democracy at the point of Government guns and in face of random manipulation of official election returns.

In almost three days of tragicomic farce since the polls closed there have been four different official and unofficial tabulations in progress, none of which is near to producing a result.

Floors of decision and shouts of "Cory, Cory, Cory" greeted an officer of the

Nearly 30 women walked out of the state-run National Commission on Elections' data centre last night, saying that they were being employed to cheat.

One of them said that the results which finally emerged were not the same as the information she had checked and compared with the originals.

National Commission on Elections (Comelec) at a press conference only hours after the official Comelec count had suddenly shown a surge of 5 million votes for President Marcos.

Last night Comelec claimed that he remained in the lead, while the Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), claimed that his challenger, Mrs Corason Aquino, was leading.

Late on Saturday night Comelec had shown Mr Marcos with a majority of 500,000 after the counting of 11 million ballots. Suddenly, at lunchtime yesterday, it changed its figures to show the tabulation of only half that number of votes.

Namfrel was mobilizing its supporters for the last stage of the struggle to prevent final manipulation of the ballots as they were delivered to the Batasan Pambansa (parliament), for certification today. Once that certification takes place the results become final.

The Catholic radio station Veritas appealed for volunteers to bring food and sleeping bags for the all-night vigil.

Even as its supporters were deploying at the parliament building, news came in of the death of a volunteer father of three who was shot dead trying to prevent ballot boxes being snatched.

In a church overflowing on the road overlooking Manila Bay, Cardinal Sin led thousands in prayer for the future of the country, warning President Marcos that a victory won through deceit, manipulation and terror would only divide the nation.

Speaking of an atmosphere of suspicion, fear, anger and

Continued on page 24, col 1

Klinghoffer widow dies

New York (AP) - Mrs Marilyn Klinghoffer, widow of the disabled man killed by terrorists on the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, died yesterday of cancer. She was 58.

She was with her husband, Mr Leon Klinghoffer, on the Italian liner when it was hijacked on October 7.

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Fowler to be urged by MPs to end Serps reform

By Richard Evans, Lobby Correspondent

An all-party Commons report to be released this week will strongly urge Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, to withdraw his controversial plan to amend the state earnings related pension scheme (Serps).

The Conservative-dominated Social Services Select Committee will also give a warning that the Government's estimate of 3.8 million "losers" resulting from the radical restructuring of the benefits system is likely to be only the minimum.

In a unanimous report, a copy of which has been obtained by *The Times*, the MPs say they are disturbed at the speed with which the Government has pushed ahead with legislation to implement its proposals. The Social Security Bill was introduced in the Commons on January 17, only a month after publication of the White Paper on reform.

"We remain anxious that Parliament is being asked to consider a Bill without a clear view of the Government's intentions in overlapping areas of policy," it says.

The MPs claim that reform of the rating system could have significant consequences for housing benefit proposals, and that plans to extend student supplementary and housing benefits could not be judged without a clear statement from the Department of Education and Science on the future of student grants.

There is further concern about how the providers of personal and occupational pension schemes will be affected by new controls in the Financial Services Bill now before Parliament. And how pension tax schemes will be affected.

"We are not convinced that these interactions have been fully taken into account," the report says.

Mr Fowler has abandoned plans to phase out Serps, and instead hopes to cut its cost by half eventually by extending job pension schemes and encouraging personal pensions.

While welcoming the moves, the MPs say they are disturbed that the Serps proposals have been limited to changes within the existing retirement age structure.

The committee advises caution and recommends that the Government should withdraw its proposals for the present parliamentary session, "with a view to introducing more comprehensive plans in a future year."

Mr Fowler's plans to simplify the benefits system and help those most in need by the introduction of income support, family credit and housing benefits are welcomed also, but the MPs are critical of an officially estimated 3.8 million "losers" that will result from the shake-up, as opposed to the 2.16 million "gainers".

About 480,000 people are likely to lose more than £5 a week. The select committee claims that 25 per cent will be pensioners, and 40,000 will be single parents. "The Government's estimate of 3.8 million losers is probably... the minimum number of losers overall from their plans."

The MPs say that income support proposals, far from helping the poorest families with children, could leave some even worse off.

Arrests at Wapping protest

By Michael Horsnell

Nine people will appear in court on Friday after violent scenes outside News International's printing plant at Wapping, east London, in which three policemen were injured.

Up to 3,000 demonstrators attempted to disrupt distribution of the *News of the World* and *The Sunday Times* on Saturday night.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that 29 people had been arrested for offences, including assault on police, criminal damage, obstruction of the highway and being drunk and disorderly.

None of the police officers was badly hurt during the demonstration in which pickets were joined by women, led by Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary of Sogat '82, who marched to the plant from Tower Hill.

News International said it had its most successful Saturday night production since moving to Wapping. In spite of National Graphical Association and Sogat members refusing to produce two million copies in Manchester, the *News of the World* printed just under four million papers at Wapping and Glasgow. *The Sunday Times* had a normal run.

Today Sogat faces heavy fines and possible seizure of its assets in the High Court if found guilty of contempt of court. News International alleges that the print union ignored an injunction granted two weeks ago, which required it to withdraw instructions that members at wholesalers black the group's four national titles.

The injunction was obtained under the Employment Act 1980, which outlaws "secondary" industrial action by staff who are not employed by a company involved in a particular dispute.

Under a sequestration order, accountants appointed by the court could seize and freeze all the union's funds. This step could be used to collect a fine if the union refused to pay it, or as an additional punishment in its own right.

It is possible that no action will be taken at today's hearing if the union asks for time to prepare a defence. Legal sources indicated that the union's lawyers had not been told to attend court.

Meanwhile, News International executives will meet the British Railways Board today to discuss future transportation plans. Rail union leaders at London stations have indicated their willingness to handle the newspapers, presently distributed by road, in spite of the backing given to print unions by the rail unions nationally.

Railway jobs are said to be under threat after the switch to road distribution.

Tories in conflict on the road ahead

The debate within the Conservative Party about future government policy intensified over the weekend (Philip Webster writes). Several Cabinet ministers considered to be future candidates for the leadership spoke at the Young Conservatives' conference in Blackpool and there was a surprising intervention from another, Mr John Biffen, who appealed to the party to recapture the middle ground of politics.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the former Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, made speeches which were seen as personal manifestoes for any leadership contest. Yesterday, Mr Heseltine called for the creation of a new "caring capitalism" while on Saturday Mr Walker urged some "radical rethinking" if the Conservatives were to achieve a third election victory.

Mr Biffen's contribution, in a letter to his constituency party, made what was seen as an appeal to Mr Norman Tebbit, the Tory chairman, and the Prime Minister to avoid too aggressive tactics in the run-up to the election.

But Mr Tebbit gave no indication that he intended to heed Mr Biffen's warning when he launched an outspoken attack on the three opposition leaders.

Tebbit: Socialism still the threat

The Conservative Party chairman, Mr Norman Tebbit, was in typically abrasive mood yesterday. If some Cabinet members wanted a change in his style, they were in for disappointment.

Mr Tebbit, speaking in Blackpool a day after two Cabinet members launched thinly-disguised attacks on the present style of Tory leadership, was not pulling any punches.

Mr Tebbit said: "Isn't it time we interred the dog-eared Marxist tracts alongside Marx himself? Isn't it time we made up our minds to be less like Albania and more like America?"

"America... well, I've got my criticism of the USA, it isn't perfect, but to hear Mr Kinnoch talk today you would think it was against them we fought the last world war."

"What hypocrites. It was all right for Mr James Callaghan to subsidize Ford to compete with BL, all right under Labour for Chrysler to buy Rovers, but wrong for us to talk to Ford and General Motors to see if we could strengthen the base of the motor industry in Britain by bringing them together."

"Of course we need industrial collaboration; sometimes it will be best with our friends in Europe, sometimes with those in America or Japan. But for Labour to welcome Ford or General Motors in Britain, where they compete with British Leyland, and then to say, 'no simply out of prejudice to any commercial deal to strengthen industry here, is narrow dogmatic jingoism from those unwilling to sing our National Anthem or fly our national flag.'"

"Unemployment has been hard on many young people."



The welcome given to Mr Michael Heseltine (left) by Conservative Party chairman Mr Norman Tebbit at Blackpool yesterday is applauded by Mr Jeff Green, vice-chairman of the Young Tories

And I don't need Opposition politicians to remind me. It's why we've concentrated every effort on raising standards of education, improving training and enlarging employment measures so as to help young people to get real jobs which last."

"Over a million people have now benefited from our Youth Training Scheme. Shirley Williams tried and failed to launch her version of the YTS because the Labour government did not think it worth the money."

"So I launched mine and our Conservative government found money."

"Now David Young has improved on my work and the new two-year scheme will ensure that unemployment need no longer be an option for those under 18."

"The enterprise society, which the socialists would like to strangle at birth, will provide the jobs and security young people need, and underpin their freedom too."

"After several weeks in which leak enquiries seemed more important than war and peace, it's easy to lose sight of the big issues."

"And there really is no bigger issue than whether we're prepared as a nation to go forward along the path of freedom on which we set out with Margaret Thatcher in 1979, or turn back, either direct to the socialist option with Mr Kinnoch or be led there the pretty way with Dr Owen."

"That is the same David Owen whose strategy is to win Tory votes but who says: 'In my guts I would prefer to form either a coalition or to sustain a government of the left'; that David is the pretty way, the pretty dishonest way - your coalition way - to socialism."

"I don't believe that today's sick Labour Party is electable, except by default. Certainly not whilst led by Mr Kinnoch."

"But the charge against

David Owen and David Steel is simple. It's the charge of deception."

"They deceive because although David Owen poses as a Conservative, they know that every vote for a Liberal or SDP is a vote to put Labour into power."

"The past six years have seen the bankrupt, strike-prone Britain we inherited transformed into the fastest growing economy in Europe. 'Why even Fleet Street, or should I say Wapping, is coming into the modern world. And what a light that sheds upon the socialist view of freedom. Black The Times, switch off The Sun silence the News of the World because we don't like Rupert Murdoch, he's upset our paymasters in the TUC.'"

"That is not our way; we believe in, and we practise, freedom."

"We have reversed the ratchet of state socialism. Trades unions have been given back to their members."

We have defeated the unilateral disarmers and the world is safer. "It would be all too easy to relax: to persuade ourselves that the great changes we have unleashed are unstoppable, that the future is secure because our country's present state is so much better than its recent past."

"But life is not like that. 'The Opposition would like to see the Prime Minister removed. Let them say who could possibly take her place.'"

"Neil Kinnoch, who cannot manage his own party let alone the nation."

"David Owen, who delights in managing David Steel but can manage nothing else."

"Or David Steel, who cannot manage at all. 'Can you imagine what Britain would be like today had Mrs Thatcher not confronted failure and decline - not bailed for Britain at home and abroad?'"

Heseltine: Caring capitalism needed

Mr Michael Heseltine, in his first major public speech since resigning from the Government, called yesterday for a new direction in policy to create "caring capitalism."

At the Young Conservatives' conference in Blackpool, Mr Heseltine spoke of the "cancerous" effects of three and a half million unemployed. "We as a nation, we as a party, have to ask ourselves about that figure."

He said he was saying things which were "easier to say outside government than inside it". The Conservatives had been in power longer than any other party. He listed the achievements: a sound economy, the rule of law, equality of opportunity for the strong, tempered with equality of care for the weak.

"For those who can compete the race must be free and fair, but fairness means compassion for those to whom a free concept of competition is a race they do not even qualify to enter."

In Britain, "the debate ought to be about how we are going to restore the strength of Britain's manufacturing industry. What the debate is

actually about is how each section of society can increase its own levels of consumption."

Industrial relations were "a mess", improved management and communications were needed.

It was up to the private sector rather than Government to straighten that out. He paid tribute to Mrs Thatcher's Government which, he said, had already "transformed the climate of industrial relations."

"Personally, I would like to give a new impetus to industrial policy. I do not believe that our machinery of government is yet adequate to cope with the effort we must make in Britain to build anew and restore our industrial base."

The Whitehall machine was suited to presiding over an empire, not "to fighting the battle for industrial survival."

He attacked the "all-pervasive Treasury ethos" which was more likely to satisfy auditors than shareholders. "It is about book-keeping, not wealth creation. Altogether, a more dynamic approach is required."

Mr Heseltine called for a

new expanded Department of Trade and Industry, embracing the industrial policies run by half a dozen departments of state, including the Ministry of Defence, and for a new approach to education, more suited to supplying the needs of modern industry.

Some would dismiss his call as government interventionism but no one had been stouter in their defence of the private sector than he had. "But there is no advanced country which has anything but the closest relationship between government and industry."

He called for a new partnership between the Government and private industry. *Lausser* / *laissez-faire* liberalism was suited to a country with huge protected imperial markets but in today's world they were part of "a game in which everyone else is playing by different rules."

Calling for "caring capitalism", he said: "You cannot be a Tory, convinced of the need to set the strong free, to create the wealth upon which society depends, then blame the weak when the strong fail - it is not foot soldiers who lose wars."

Arrogance in government



Mr Biffen, who warned against "raucous style"

Biffen: Words of conflict self-defeating

In an open letter to the chairman of his North Shropshire constituency, Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, described the "language of conflict" and gave a warning against "raucous" style.

Mr Biffen, without mentioning names, said: "The language of conflict can easily degenerate into self-defeating aggression."

Such an approach would be perverse. Toryism is not a raucous political faction. The new Tory radicalism has shifted the centre ground: it must not desert it."

The letter is seen as a direct criticism of Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, who addressed the Young Conservatives yesterday.

Mr Biffen said: "In the post Westland situation, we must elevate the public debate by a clear statement of our policies and in language that will appeal to the politically uncommitted and politically uncertain."

But he dismissed talk of a strong discontent against Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Walker: Put the sideshows behind

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, led a concerted effort at the Young Conservatives conference yesterday to disentangle Mrs Margaret Thatcher from the Westland affair.

He said: "It is vital for Tories to realize what will win the next election. Certainly not the affairs of Westland, which is likely to rate no more than a hysterical, historical footnote."

"Not even the achievements we have under our belt and the track record of our

early years, will be decisive. "No, what will matter on polling day is how, over the next few years, we are seen to address the problems and anxieties of ordinary families."

"This means some radical rethinking. There should be no sterile debate among Tories about tax cuts versus more public spending."

"Tax reform is essential to improve our economic performance. Public investment is essential to improve the condition of the people."

"Ordinary folk expect a

sensible Government to come up with the correct combination of both."

"When the next election comes the Tory Party must be seen to be the people's party."

"The party that has brought Britain out of the recession with lowering number of unemployed people. The party which is improving our education and housing."

"Now is the time to put the sideshows behind us, and concentrate on the real issues which will take us to our third election victory."

Television protest by NUM 'intolerable'

TVS, the independent television company, said yesterday that it would refuse to give in to "intolerable" demands from the National Union of Mineworkers not to include anti-strike campaigners in a programme to mark the anniversary of the ending of the coal dispute.

NUM area officials in Kent said they would not take part in the programme if Mrs Irene McGibbon, national organizer of the miners' wives back-to-work movement, Mr Robert McGibbon, her husband, and two other campaigners, were interviewed. Mrs McGibbon said she

had at first been told that the television company would give in to the threat. But Mr Andy Forrester, producer of *Facing South*, the current affairs series, said: "We cannot possibly accept the conditions imposed by the union. We will try to persuade them to change their mind."

Mrs McGibbon said she believed the company would have given in to the union ultimatum if it had not been for her protests.

Mr Jack Collins, NUM general secretary for the Kent area, refused to comment.

Union drive to prevent Leyland truck sell-off

The white-collar union, ASTMS, is planning initiatives this week to prevent the takeover by General Motors of the BL trucks division and Land Rover.

The union said yesterday that it would be contacting the General Motors board in Detroit to underline its opposition to the sale.

It also plans to sponsor, through its parliamentary committee, an early day motion in the Commons calling for the sale to be stopped. It hopes that the motion will attract all-party support.

22 hurt as hooligans spray fans at Anfield

Twenty-two people suffered eye injuries after hooligans sprayed a noxious substance at fans and players arriving for yesterday's Liverpool-Manchester United match.

A boy aged 12 was treated in hospital after scratching his eyes through rubbing them too vigorously.

The incident happened before the start of the televised First Division game at Liverpool's Anfield stadium. One report said Manchester United manager Mr Ron Atkinson ran into the ground with his eyes streaming, but Merseyside police could not confirm this.

The United player Clayton Blackmore was also said to have been affected.

Police said they could not confirm reports that the substance sprayed was ammonia.

Match report, page 18

Mercy plea for Briton

Kevin Barlow, aged 28, the British-born welder who faces the death penalty in Malaysia for drug smuggling, has told his family in a letter that his fate will be decided later this month. If the decision goes against him, he will probably be hanged within two weeks.

The contents of the letter were disclosed by the National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners Abroad, which says that a deputation is to see the Malaysian High Commissioner, Datu M H Kassim, tomorrow to ask for mercy.

Summons call on Thatcher

Magistrates will be asked today to issue a summons for the prosecution of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Leon Brittan under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, over the leaking of the letter from Sir Patrick Mayhew, the solicitor general, to Mr Michael Heseltine, the former defence secretary.

The application will be made at Bow Street magistrates' court by Mr Roy Edey, a solicitors' managing clerk and former liberal councillor, from Harrow, Middlesex. If the magistrates find there is a case to answer, the attorney-general would have to give his consent for any prosecution to go ahead.

Man dies in rescue of baby

A man died after being overcome by fumes in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue a baby from a fire in a house in Berrans Avenue, Bournemouth, on Saturday night.

Mr John Cope, aged 39, was a lodger at the house. The baby was named as Andrew Applin, aged 12 months.

Cattle deal with Libya

A £70 million meat deal between the Irish Republic and Libya has been signed in spite of the United States' appeal for trade sanctions over the Gaddafi regime's alleged links with terrorism.

The Purcell group, of Waterford, is to supply Libya with 100,000 head of live and slaughtered cattle. In recent years a significant amount of live Irish cattle has been exported to Libya.

Death charge

A sixth person has been charged with the murder of Police Constable Keith Blakelock during last October's riots in Tottenham, north London. Mr Mark Braithwaite, aged 18, unemployed, of Canonbury Villas, Islington, north London, will appear before Tottenham magistrates today.

Court claim

Mrs Mitzi Cuntiffe, a sculptor, replicas of whose work, *Television Jason*, are presented as trophies at the annual award ceremony of The British Film and Television Society, is seeking a High Court order stopping ceremonies in which her work appears without credit.

Academic pay

University doctors and dentists in teaching hospitals have been given a 6.3 per cent pay rise, backdated to June, to match the increase offered to National Health Service doctors and dentists.

Salvage bid

Salvage crews have decided to attempt to refloat at high tide today the Libyan ship EBN Majid, still smouldering in Portland Harbour, Dorset, 13 days after she caught fire.

Health service changes

Donor shortage puts kidney transplant programme in crisis

By Nicholas Timmins

Kidney transplantation in the UK is facing a growing crisis with a growing gap between the number of organs available for transplant and the numbers of patients who can successfully be treated.

Last year the waiting list for transplants rose by more than 660 to more than 3,440 people with the number of transplants down by 124 on the previous year to 1,428.

Some kidney surgeons say that the situation in the first month of this year has been even worse. Mr Gordon Williams, transplant surgeon at the Hammersmith Hospital in London, where on Wednesday surgeons will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first kidney transplant in England, said his unit has done just one transplant since Christmas when normally they would expect to have done between two and four.

The units at the teaching hospitals of Hammersmith, Guy's, St Mary's, Charing Cross and the Royal Free have between them done about three transplants since Christmas in a period when they would normally have done up to 20, he said.

"The Government's insistence that the donor card campaign is working is just a load of rubbish", he said.

The problem was not just that the number of donors was not rising, but that surgeons now could successfully transplant patients who would have been refused a place on the transplant programme a few years ago.

"Four years ago most surgeons would not have considered transplanting dialysis but now we can treat them and get very good results."

The public, he said, thanks to repeated publicity about the benefits of transplantation, was increasingly willing to donate organs. "But we

still come down to the basic problem that the number of doctors willing to ask relatives for organs have not increased in number. I know it is difficult to ask relatives.

But there are times when we ask doctors if they will refer patients as possible donors and they say they never get anybody suitable to be a donor. We know damn well that they do."

The donor card campaigns had increased public awareness, but while surveys repeatedly showed that about 20 per cent of the population have a donor card, transplant surgeons, he said, rarely see them. "I suspect that while 20 per cent have a card, only 5 to 6 per cent are actually carrying them at any one time."

"When you get a donor you help four patients. Two transplants can be done and two places freed on the dialysis programme."

Child diseases aid for paediatricians

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A unique reporting system to allow paediatricians to find cases, and the possible causes of rare but serious childhood illnesses such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) and Reye's syndrome, is to begin operation shortly.

The system will also allow information to be gathered more quickly on possible side-effects of treatments. For example, it will almost certainly be used to assess any serious side-effects from the new generation of whooping cough vaccines that are due to go on trial soon.

The British Paediatric Surveillance Unit will send a card to all 800 consultant paediatricians in Britain each month asking them to report any case from a list of those in which research groups have a particular interest.

The unit is being set up by the British Paediatric Association, the Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre and the Institute of Child Health in London where the unit will be based.

By having a single monthly card asking about specific conditions, and with paediatricians who do not reply being prompted to do so, the unit hopes to acquire data more quickly and comprehensively than now.

NHS help proposed for Japan

The National Health Service could make money, improve the career prospects of junior doctors and cut the number of deaths in childbirth in Japan if it trained Japanese doctors in anaesthetics.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has suggested that Professor Michael Rosen, Professor of Anaesthetics at the University Hospital of Wales, should take up the proposal with health departments.

Japanese women are two-and-a-half times more likely to die in childbirth than women in England and Wales.

There are probably about 160 preventable deaths a year. A key cause is almost certainly a shortage of trained anaesthetists.

To bring the number of anaesthetists up to 60 per cent of the British figure would mean training 4,000 doctors in anaesthesia. One solution, Professor Rosen said, would be for the NHS to help with training.

There are more junior NHS doctors training in anaesthetics than consultant posts. By taking Japanese doctors for training the level of anaesthetic services could be kept up but with better career opportunities for junior doctors.

New Sinclair computer for games market

Sir Clive Sinclair this week launches his newest home computer, aimed at the games and entertainment market which he does not believe is in decline.

The computer is a more powerful version of the successful Spectrum Plus, with three times its computing capacity. The machines are expected to be made in Britain under contract for Sinclair Research and retail at around £180.

No manufacturer has been named, although in the past Sinclair products have been made by Thorn-EMI, AB Electronics and Timex.

Sinclair microcomputers are still the most popular in spite of the financial troubles last year.

Magistrates hand out most prison sentences

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are responsible for jailing more than half those sentenced to prison in the course of a year, according to the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro).

In a briefing paper published today, the association reports that magistrates sentenced a total of 57 per cent, or 100,600, of those imprisoned in 1984.

But as magistrates' sentences are limited to a maximum of six months, those they jailed made up less than 25 per cent of the prison population at any one time.

Prison sentences imposed by magistrates in 1984 averaged almost three months, while the crown court aver-

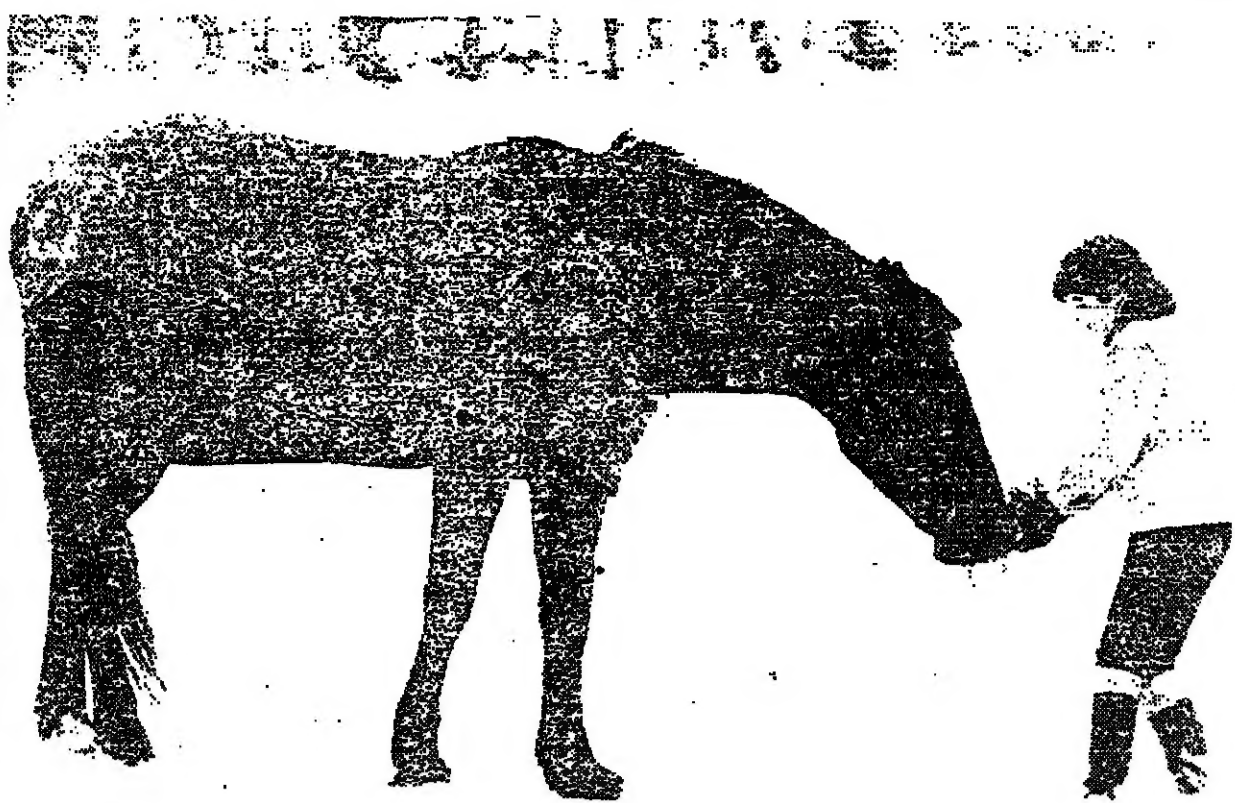
age was just over 16.5 months, the paper says.

A total of 1.9 million people were sentenced by the courts in 1984, of whom 449,800 were punished for indictable offences. In all, 78,000 received immediate prison sentences.

Miss Vivien Stern, Nacro director, said that more non-custodial penalties could reduce the number of short-term prisoners.

A reduction in the length of crown court sentences for non-violent offenders would also have an impact on the overall number in custody.

The Relative Use of Imprisonment by Magistrates' Courts and Crown Courts (Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 5RE).



Kelly Redford, aged nine, helping to feed the horses at Smith's Farm livery stable at Shorne, Kent, yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

No signs of thaw say weathermen

Britain remained in the icy grip of winter yesterday with temperatures in many areas falling well below freezing and the weathermen giving warnings that there is no sign of an early thaw.

South-west England, usually one of the mildest areas, was the coldest, with Yeovil recording the lowest temperature at 8am - minus 8C.

The London Weather Centre said that there had been few heavy falls of snow overnight but nowhere had escaped the big freeze.

The highest temperatures, recorded in Northern Ireland and western Scotland, were just four degrees above freezing.

Although no further heavy snow is forecast for the next few days the weathermen say winds will freshen and there will be no thaw before the middle of next week.

The freezing conditions continued to bring chaos on the roads and railways with numerous accidents reported and many trains running late.

200-year wait for boom town roads

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Some minor roads in the eastern region of Britain, the fastest growing in the country in economic and industrial terms, are unlikely to be repaired for 200 years, a review by the Confederation of British Industry says.

The region's difficulties, which the confederation says are largely brought about by its success, are made worse by housing and skill shortages and the overloading of the trunk road system.

It calls on the six counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, which cover 9,000 square miles, to "look beyond their own boundaries and to work together to overcome the growing pains".

The review, carried out in the six months up to last month, urges improvements in the east-west road network and in particular identifies the A45 west of Cambridge.

The AA advised motorists to stay out of Kent unless their journey was essential. Forecast, page 24

Housing tax on owners urged

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A housing income tax should be introduced for home owners as a means of reforming housing finance to make it fairer, the Catholic Housing Aid Society recommends in a report published today.

After the report of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission on inner cities which urged an examination of housing finance, including mortgages, the society argues that the "political logjam" that seems to bar all progress towards a fairer system could conceivably be cleared.

The society's report, written by Dr Andrew Walker, recommends the retention of mortgage tax relief, already under attack from the Duke of Edinburgh's housing inquiry, but calls for the introduction of a tax on the income of owning their homes.

The new tax would cover both the income in kind from home ownership and the capital gain, net of inflation. The revenue from that new tax would be used to finance an improved benefit to help on those who most need it.

The society emphasizes that the proposals are not an attack on owner-occupiers. "The aim is to ensure that funds reach those who must need assistance. Home owners now receive more subsidy per person than do council tenants. Moreover, home owners with the highest incomes receive the greatest tax relief."

The society's argument is that there are many actual and potential households who are not well served by owner-occupation, and that, therefore, a housing policy whose central objective is the continued extension of owner-occupation down the income scale, with only a residual role for rented housing, is flawed.

Housing Taxation: Owner-Occupation and the Reform of Housing Finance (CHAS, 189A Old Brompton Road, London SW5 0AR; £4.50)

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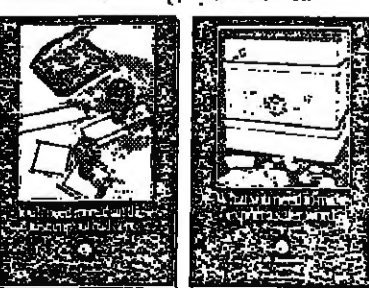
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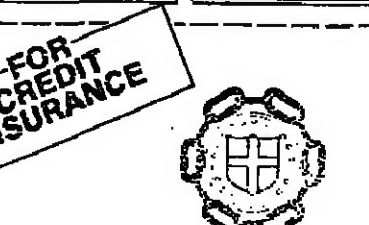
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Rising tide of debt

Caution urged over lending

By Patricia Clough

Banks and finance companies are coming under mounting pressure for more careful lending as increasing numbers of borrowers fall into chronic debt.

The Money Advice Association, a voluntary organization set up a year ago to help people out of debt problems, said that it was now unable to cope.

Mrs Anne Andrews, head of the Birmingham branch, said that it dealt with 800 cases last year, "but only because we could not physically take any more."

According to National Consumer Council estimates, personal borrowing from banks leapt from £560 million in 1970 to £25,000 million in 1979, and to £15,002 million in 1984.

Total personal borrowing in 1984, including loan companies and credit cards, but excluding first mortgages, was estimated at £27,000 million. Personal bankruptcies rose from 581 in 1980 to 1,292 in 1984, although the figure looks like dropping for 1985.

The boom in credit has coincided with unemployment, and many borrowers who have suffered severe drops in income are unable to keep up payments.

Last week a bus inspector appeared in the Bankruptcy Court owing nearly £17,000 to 10 different banks or financial institutions. The registrar commented: "This bankruptcy has been contributed to, to a considerable extent, by the unreasonable and, in some cases, disgraceful willingness of credit companies to lend money almost without question."

In another case, according to the Money Advice Association, a man was being pressed "to the point of harassment" for repayment of a £4,000 debt by a large American-based finance company.

At the same time, he was receiving letters from another department of the company, declaring that he was an especially valuable customer and offering him further loans on privileged terms.

Mrs Andrews said: "We would like to see the financial institutions stopping this sort of thing themselves. If not, we

will have to press for legislation."

The National Consumers Protection Council said that the situation was causing "a lot of unnecessary hardship and distress". It added: "The institutions do not seem to care very much as long as people borrow and pay interest. They are not careful to see there is the right sort of security and references."

The Finance Houses Association, which comprises 43 loan companies but no banks, is pressing for a national credit register so that institutions can check whether a prospective customer already has debts.

But Mr Alistair Macdonald, its deputy secretary, said the scheme would have to include the banks, which at present feel it would be a breach of confidentiality.

The association also felt the public should receive better education in financial matters, and would be willing to give financial support to the Money Advice Association, provided that other sections of the credit industry were prepared to as well.

Teachers' pay dispute

Staff opposed to resuming out-of-hours activities

The second biggest teaching union, with 127,000 members, is voting on the Acat deal to end the dispute over pay. Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, sampled opinion at a Portsmouth comprehensive school.

Two out of five of the teachers belonging to the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers at City of Portsmouth Boys' School said they were considering voting against the Acat settlement, and a third was not sure.

If that picture is true of the country as a whole, the union, the second biggest, may be in trouble. It may find that its members are more reluctant than it thought to settle the bitter dispute. Peace in the classroom depends on the ballot. All members of the NAS/UTW have received ballot forms, together with a statement recommending acceptance of the 6.9 per cent offer, rising to 8.5 per cent by the end of March. They are given 12 reasons for voting "yes". The deal commits the teaching union to end all industrial action and return to full normal duties.

It is that last point which sticks in the throats of many NAS/UTW members. There are 34 of them, out of a staff of 72 at the school, and they are not prepared to resume their out-of-hours duties, such as attending parents' and staff meetings, and running clubs and other activities.

Mr David Byerley, the NAS/UTW representative at the Upper school, does not think the teachers will get him a better pay offer but he will not resume the so-called "goodwill" duties for the kind of money on offer. "My goodwill is at an end," he said.

As a scale 2 English teacher he earns £7,734 a year after eight years' service and has a second job working in a children's home in the evenings to help pay the mortgage.

Mr Richard Goman, head of mathematics on a salary of

£11,403 after 11 years, also intended to vote against the settlement. "It won't bring in the quality of graduates to teaching that we need and children are going to suffer more in the long term," he said.

A third teacher, Mr David Meads, who is earning £9,597 a year as head of geography, was considering his position. He thought the teachers should settle for the money on offer but was opposed to returning to normal duties.

The National Union of Teachers, which opposes the Acat deal, expected to continue to refuse to do out-of-school duties. The biggest union is also opposed to any kind of trade-off between conditions of service and pay, another strand to the Acat deal.

The NAS/UTW believes that it is only through agreeing to a list of teachers' duties and responsibilities that they will be able to tap the sums of money needed to restore teachers' pay to 1974 levels.

Mr Philip Lee, the NAS/UTW representative for the school, said that was why it was important to settle the 1985 dispute now.

Another teacher in favour of settling was Mr Harold Bourne, with eight years' experience on a salary of £11,031, who says that public sympathy is swinging against the teachers.

The Lower school has been put on a compressed or "continental" day as a result of the dispute. That means pupils start at 8.55am and finish at 1.10pm.

Mr Michael Pikes, the head, is on the executive of the National Association of Head Teachers. "I feel desperate about teachers carrying on their action once the dispute is over," he said. "What am I going to say to the parents?"

Old books were sold, not stolen

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Bureau des Longitudes in Paris, which claimed last autumn that 75 lots of French astronomical manuscripts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries catalogued for sale by Bloomsbury Book Auctions had been stolen from them, has dropped the claim and apologized.

The works, valued at up to £80,000, were apparently sold for a song by the Bureau itself.

This emerged after Bloomsbury Book Auctions sent the Bureau a catalogue for their November 28 sale in the hope that they might be interested as purchasers. The Bureau claimed that the manuscripts were stolen and forced the cancellation of the sale.

An investigation disclosed that the documents had been stored for many years in a pavilion of the Observatoire du Parc Montsouris. A year or so ago the pavilion was cleared and the cleaning contractor given permission to take away the manuscript material in return for a small payment. He kept his receipt.

The papers have changed hands four times since then. A scholar purchaser who discovered their significance consigned them for sale in London. Other papers from the same source have appeared in various catalogues, suggesting that the original mistaken sale covered a much larger volume of material.

Attempts by the Bureau to buy back the manuscripts have foundered for want of resources, and the auctioneers have begun to sell them off piecemeal by private treaty.

Print union officer hurt

A print union official whose car was left dangling over a 40ft drop after skidding on ice on a flyover, was said to be improving in hospital yesterday.

Mr George Jerrom, aged 52, a national officer for the National Graphical Association, was driving home to Bedford on Saturday when his car demolished a crash barrier on the ring road at Oxford. He scrambled clear, and was taken to hospital with head injuries.

EEC seeks further dairy cut

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Farm quotas are a poor means of limiting surplus production because they are invariably set too high, they inhibit development and specialization, and they represent further state encroachment in farming, according to Mr Frans Andriessen, the EEC agriculture commissioner.

Mr Andriessen was in London last week to explain the new EEC policy on farm quotas, which will offer compensation to farmers to give up dairying altogether, in the hope of reducing total production by a further 3 per cent in the next 12 months.

Almost two years after the EEC Council of Ministers agreed to impose quotas on dairy producers, milk output still exceeds demand, and the problem of the "butter mountain" remains.

In Britain, in spite of early fears of widespread bankruptcies, farmers appear to have adjusted to the system. Last year they cut back too far, with the result that production was nearly 2 per cent below the national quota.

This year the Milk Marketing Board expects production to be almost on target. Many farmers are not meeting their full allocation, which means others have been able to exceed theirs with little risk of having to pay the penalty.

Meanwhile, the board has come under attack from the dairy industry over its relationship with Dairy Crest, its marketing subsidiary.

The Dairy Trade Federation, which represents independent companies such as Express and Unigate, has called for a complete restructuring of the industry, in spite of a report published two weeks ago by Touche Ross, the management consultants, which the board claims exaggerates its financial losses.

The independent companies claim that in spite of its dominant share of the market for home-produced butter and cheese, Dairy Crest is inefficient, and that its uneconomic creameries are churning out surplus butter which goes straight into intervention storage.

Mr Chris Ball, chairman of the Dairy Trade Federation, has called for the severing of direct links between the board and Dairy Crest.

Voodoo drums out the Haitian reign of terror

From Trevor Fishlock, Port-au-Prince

It was the most extraordinary of nights. There was a feeling that something would happen soon.

A little way out of town drums started to beat and people began to prance and dance as a voodoo ceremony got under way. At the height of the stoked-up frenzy, the summoning of the spirits, a glancing man hit the head off a sacrificial chicken.

Haitians see voodoo, their folk religion, as part of their struggle against evil. Slaves brought it to Haiti and it lives alongside Christianity. It has always been a source of solace and refuge, a way of alleviating misery.

The sound of drums ringing in our ears, we left the ceremony and drove to the airport. Speculation that "Baby Doc" Duvalier would have to go soon had been intensified. At 2am an American transport aircraft landed. The Americans had arranged for the dictator's abrupt exit a week before. But, for reasons still unexplained, the President remained in his palace, a last-minute change of mind the White House had not allowed for when it announced his departure.

One theory is that the Tontons Macoute, the private army of thugs and extortionists, had prevailed on the President to hang on. They certainly knew that once he was gone they were finished and that the people would want their blood.

With the plane ready, there was a delay which made the Americans edgy. By one account, the dictator delayed things by holding a farewell for his cronies. But at last a motorcade arrived. One of the cars was driven by the 34-year-old President, about to make only his second trip abroad.

Beside him was his wife, Michele, who had been a power behind the scenes at the palace since the married



Demonstrators burning the flag of Haiti outside the Haitian consulate in Boston, where two people were arrested after tearing down pictures of ex-President Duvalier.

Jean-Claude Duvalier six years ago. Like a king and queen mounting the scaffold, the dictator and his wife said goodbye to their friends lined up at the aircraft ramp, and then boarded the plane.

As it took off, there emerged from the airport Mr Anselme Jolicoeur, who habitually carries a silver-tipped cane and is a familiar figure in the bar at Oloffson's Hotel in Port-au-Prince.

Mr Jolicoeur announced that the Duvalier family had fled to Africa. He was now in the limelight and clearly enjoying it.

Soon after dawn, when Haiti awoke to the news that the Duvalier era was over, people streamed to Papa Doc's tomb in Port-au-Prince cemetery. They wanted his bones so that they could exorcise the evil they believed was stored in them.

Without tools, they battered at the tomb with rocks and smashed it. But they found no bones in the vault, and concluded that Baby Doc, foreseeing what they would do, had taken them.

So people emptied the grave of a general who had been a close friend of Papa Doc and stoned the corpse. They tore down Duvalier statues and anything bearing the hated name. They were out to obliterate the components of their long nightmare.

They smashed the car showrooms and other business houses of Michele Duvalier's father, who had prospered under the dictatorship. They were like freed slaves.

Indeed, the morning newspaper - suddenly free and full of news and excursions - said 1986 would enter history alongside 1804, the year the slaves threw out the French and set up their republic. The whole city seemed to go mad and rang to shouts and the sound of drums.

Spain 'No' to Nato predicted

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

More Spaniards will vote against Nato than in favour in the referendum on March 12, according to polls published yesterday by two of Madrid's most widely-read newspapers.

The normally pro-government *El Pais* said a nationwide survey by the Aief Institute on February 23 and 4 indicated that 39 per cent will vote against remaining in Nato on the terms set by the Government, with 21 per cent in favour, and 18.5 per cent abstaining.

A similar survey for the Liberal Madrid daily *Diario 16* on February 6 and 7 showed 23.6 per cent against remaining in the alliance, 21.4 per cent in favour, 21.9 per cent planning to abstain, and 2.3 per cent who expect to cast a blank ballot.

The *El Pais* poll used a sample of 1,532 people, and the *Diario 16* poll had a sample of 700. While the two surveys produced widely varying figures, both indicated that the rate of abstention will be relatively low.

Contrasted with past polls, *El Pais* showed a gradual reduction in those who would vote against staying in the alliance. In April, 1985, 54 per cent were against Nato.

Alfonsin ally dies of heart attack

Buenos Aires (Reuters) -

The Argentine Defence Minister, Senator Roque Carranza, who supervised the final stages of the trial of former junta members, died of a heart attack in his swimming pool here on Saturday night. He was 65.

A close associate of President Alfonsin, Senator Carranza took over the defence portfolio last May.

Portuguese poll rivals woo the first-round abstainers

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Campaigning for the second round of Portugal's presidential election has entered the final week before polling on Sunday next, when voters must choose between right-wing Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral and the Socialist Dr Mario Soares, who presents himself as the democratic left candidate.

Both candidates are campaigning hard around the country, particularly in areas where they hope to gain support among the 25 per cent of voters who abstained in the first round on January 26, and in the urban areas.

Dr Soares is also campaigning hard in the Alentejo, where he hopes to get the communist farmers' vote.

The results are expected to be close. Professor Freitas do Amaral got 46.31 per cent of the vote in the first round, while the combined vote for the three left-wing candidates, including Dr Soares, was 33.69 per cent.

Family reunion for dingo baby mother

From Our Correspondent, Sydney

Mrs Lindy Chamberlain, released from prison pending a new inquiry into the death of the baby daughter she claims was taken by a wild dog five years ago, went yesterday from Darwin in northern Australia to a reunion with her husband and three other children.

Although it was the third day since her life sentence for murdering the child was remitted, Mrs Chamberlain has yet to be seen in public. Supporters of her campaign to prove her innocence have been shielding her from intense media interest.

However, negotiations are said to be under way for the exclusive rights to her story, with one unidentified bidder reported to be offering more than £100,000.

The nature of the inquiry, which will reconsider the evidence which convicted her of slaying the throat of nine-week-old Azaria, has yet to be announced. Mr Stuart Tipler, her solicitor, said yesterday that the inquiry should be headed by a Federal Court judge, but there is no precedent.

For all the jubilation among her many supporters, the discovery last week of a jacket which Mrs Chamberlain said had been worn by Azaria when she disappeared is far from being conclusive proof of her innocence.

'Save our trees' appeal

From Susan Macdonald
Paris

The first international conference on trees and forests has ended here with agreement on the urgent need to save woodlands throughout the world.

The three-day meeting of delegates from 62 countries also resulted in a feeling that it would be an uphill struggle to persuade certain countries that the fight must be a co-ordinated, cross-border effort and could not be thought of in purely nationalistic terms.

The importance attached to President Mitterrand's initiative in holding the conference was demonstrated by the presence of several heads of state. Many Eastern bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, attended as observers.

The conference was divided into two parts - the problems of atmospheric pollution and forest fires in Europe, and the effects of desertification in Africa.

Although several countries have promised increased aid to African nations, experts felt the conference failed to get down to the basic issue of tackling the problem at village level rather than by grandiose reforestation schemes which often produced poor results.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, of the EEC's Environment Commission, deplored the fact that Britain had made no effort to join the 30 per cent club, "and indeed there have been no dramatic moves as far as the United Kingdom is concerned". He was referring to last July's Helsinki agreement to reduce sulphur emissions by at least 30 per cent.

M. Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, emphasized that action must be co-ordinated to include the whole of Europe and not just the 12 Community members. He had been encouraged by the attitude of Scandinavian and East European delegates. In Africa too, he said, joint European action should take precedence over individual bilateral aid.

Police end Danube protest

Budapest (Reuters) -

Armed Hungarian police broke up at the weekend a peaceful walk along the Danube in central Budapest by about 80 environmentalists, 60 of them Austrians.

They were protesting about a \$2 billion (£1.43 billion) hydroelectric dam being built with Czechoslovakia.

Herr Franz Goess, an Austrian filming the walk, was driven away at high speed in a police car.

Police exposed the film in another camera, and the leader of the Austrian group, Herr Gunter Schobesberger, said that some of the walkers had been hit with truncheons.

Election blow to Aboriginal land rights plan

From Stephen Taylor
Sydney

Weekend elections in two Australian states have largely maintained the status quo but dealt a severe, perhaps fatal, blow to the Hawke Government's ambitious programme for Aboriginal land rights.

In Western Australia, Mr Brian Burke became the first Labor Premier to win successive elections for more than 30 years. But a favourable swing to Labor in metropolitan constituencies was virtually cancelled out by ominous losses in the rural vote.

In Tasmania, the Liberal administration of Mr Robin Gray was returned with an overall swing in its favour of 5.6 per cent.

Meanwhile, in Saturday's federal by-election for the Melbourne seat of Scullin, Labor retained its hold but



Mr Hawke: poll death knell for federal reforms.

with a reduced majority as opposition of around 10 per cent. The Liberals picked up an extra 4.3 per cent.

The weekend polls have reaffirmed that Mr Hawke and Labor are not in trouble - they would begin to worry only after a swing to the

But Labor is clearly unpopular in rural areas where farmers are facing their biggest crisis since the war.

Mr Hawke acknowledged the strong performance of the National Party in Western Australia and said he was keen to portray his Government as considering farmers' problems sympathetically.

For Mr John Howard, the embattled leader of the federal opposition, there was little comfort. He could take no credit for the Liberal win in Tasmania because Mr Gray deliberately distanced himself from federal policies.

In Scullin, his hard campaigning failed to produce the 10 per cent swing his party had hoped for.

Were it not for the fact that Mr Howard took the leadership only five months ago and the party has no visible alternative to him, his posi-

tion would be in peril. But the most visible casualty of the polls was Canberra's plans to transfer ownership of large tracts of remote land to Aboriginal groups proving some traditional tenure.

The proposal has run into bitter opposition in the two traditionally conservative states - Western Australia and Queensland - forcing Canberra to threaten it will introduce over-riding legislation to make the states do its bidding.

So high was feeling running during the Western Australia campaign that Mr Burke had to distance himself from the federal policy of his party, vowing he would resign if Canberra tried to make him introduce land rights.

When Mr Hawke appeared to signal his acceptance of this attitude, it was seen as signalling the death knell for this revolutionary concept.

Analyst for CIA guilty of spying

Alexandria, Virginia (AP) -

Larry Wu-lar Chin, a retired US Central Intelligence Agency translator who admitted he was a paid spy for China, was convicted here on 17 counts of conspiracy, espionage and tax evasion.

A jury of nine women and three men returned the verdict after deliberating for 3½ hours.

Judge Robert Merhige did not set a date for sentencing but indicated it would probably not be for at least a month. Chin could get life in prison on two of the counts and could be fined more than \$3.3 million (about £2.5 million).

Chin's defence centred on his claim that the stolen documents he passed to Peking were of no consequence to US national security and that he was motivated only by a desire to improve Sino-American relations.

In his last words to the jury, the defence lawyer, Mr Jacob Stein, said that Chin freely acknowledged most of the activities cited in the 17-count espionage and tax cheating indictment, "you should ask yourselves whether you have any evidence of injury to the national defence".

But the prosecution said Chin had lived a "life of lies", including his account of his motives. He had been getting \$10,000 a year and then received a few lump sums, ranging up to \$150,000 after his retirement in 1981.

He was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, two counts of passing information during the Korean War about Chinese prisoners, three counts of stealing classified materials, six counts of false tax filing and five of concealing foreign bank accounts.

As an employee of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a CIA section that monitors and translates foreign radio broadcasts and publications, Chin had access to highly classified material, including inter-agency memoranda, handwritten reports from covert agents and reports prepared for the White House.

The prosecution said the jury could not be told specifically about the documents which were stolen by Chin, in part because most remained secret.

Chin, born in Peking, is a naturalized US citizen.

Curfew is imposed on Lima

Lima (AP) - President Garcia of Peru has imposed a state of emergency and a curfew on Lima and its port of Callao, ordering the military to quell the worst wave of violence in the capital in nearly six years of insurgency.

The state of emergency, declared on Friday night, includes suspension of individual constitutional rights.

A decree published on Saturday in the official newspaper *El Peruano* said it would take effect that day, and a curfew from 1 am to 5 am would begin yesterday.

The announcement did not say how long the measures would last, but the constitution allows the President to declare a 60-day state of emergency and to extend it. It is the first time a curfew has been imposed in Lima since Peru ended 12 years of military rule in 1980.

600 agents held in Guatemala

Mexico City - The Army arrested 600 agents in a raid last week on the secret police headquarters in Guatemala City (John Carlin writes). At least 115 agents of the Department of Technical Investigations, who were found to have "bad records", are to be tried, the Interior Ministry said.

Guatemala's newly-elected President, Sandoval Cerro, has disbanded the department.

Nkomo's brother freed from detention

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwean opposition party, Zanu, has confirmed that his brother, who is an MP and party official, has been released after six months in detention. Two other senior party men were freed with him.

Mr Stephen Nkomo, aged 59, MP for Matobo and the party's secretary for external relations; Mr Sikwili Mayo, a former MP brutally assaulted by security forces 18 months ago while in detention; and Mr Johnson Ndlovu, a close

Moscow loses effective control of vital naval base in Yemen

From Robert Fisk, Aden

Moscow has effectively lost control of its strategic naval base in Aden — its most important military facility in the Middle East — and has withdrawn 6,000 of its "advisers" from South Yemen.

This is the most damaging blow to its military power in the region since President Sadat expelled all Soviet personnel from Egypt in 1972.

Not one Soviet warship remains in the port of Aden and Soviet Embassy officials have told *The Times* that only 600 of its citizens are left in the entire country.

In a desperate effort to re-establish some kind of authority there, Moscow has sent one of its senior Foreign Ministry officials to Sana'a with a warning to the North Yemen Government not to interfere in the Marxist upheaval south of the border. Most of the 600 Soviet experts still in South Yemen are only on the island of Socatra, where Moscow maintains a radio monitoring base, but their influence in the capital appears to be minimal.

The Soviet Embassy in Aden is still in a state of semi-ruin, its walls smashed by gunfire and the roofs of its consulate building torn off by tank shells.

Despite claims by Washington to the contrary, there is no apparent evidence in Aden that Soviet or Cuban personnel directed or participated in last month's fighting.

But Russians and East Germans here told me:

• that Yemeni Army tank

fire was deliberately aimed at the Soviet Embassy during the early stages of the fighting. Even now, a banner beside the Russian diplomatic compound reads "Soviet citizens — no shooting" while many of the Embassy's radio communication aerials are still draped over trees and walls.

• that East German security men working with the Yemeni secret police had been taken by surprise by the bloodbath within the Yemeni Politburo on January 13.

Survivor riddle

Abdel-Fatah Ismael, the missing survivor of the Politburo massacre, is said to have been flown secretly to Moscow last month for medical treatment after being shot in the head. But the pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — whose leader, Mr. Nayef Hawatmeh, has just arrived in Aden without any announcement — claimed yesterday in Damascus that Ismael, who was the most popular figure in South Yemen's leadership, died in an Aden hospital on January 13.

despite warnings to them from some Soviet diplomats that deep divisions had emerged within the Marxist government at its party congress last October.

• that Marxist militiamen loyal to the new regime at one point chased supporters of the former president into the compound of East German workers in the Sheikh Othman suburb of Aden, offered their guns to the East

Germans and told them to shoot the three fleeing men.

When the East Germans refused, the gunmen shot dead one of the men, dragging the second screaming from the compound and then, standing over the third who was wounded in the leg, shot him 10 times in the face. The East Germans had to dig his grave.

• that two East Germans, a man and his wife, were seriously wounded by Marxist militiamen of the former president after they had walked over the volcanic mountainsides east of the city in an attempt to reach their embassy.

Rescued by the Yemeni Deputy Minister of Security, their car was then stopped at a checkpoint where gunmen wounded the minister, murdered his driver, shot the East German woman in the kidneys and her husband in the right arm and leg.

• that the evacuation of foreign citizens from Aden last month was at first so uncoordinated that the Russians did not even know the Royal yacht Britannia was approaching Aden.

The Soviet Aeroflot station manager who was seeking shelter in his villa near the airport, accidentally heard a Royal Navy officer broadcasting on his airline radio waveband.

Mr Vladimir Pismennyi, the Ukrainian-born airline official, told me: "A voice kept saying 'Does anyone speak English? Please reply.' So I got on my radio and said I spoke English and the reply came back 'This is Britannia. I could not believe it.'"

Peres urges Arab self-government

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel should now consider allowing Arabs living in the occupied territories to have a limited form of self-government, Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, said.

He was speaking on Saturday after a briefing from Mr Walt Cluverius, the American special envoy on Middle Eastern affairs, who had been closely monitoring talks in Amman between King Hussein of Jordan and Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

At those talks, Mr Arafat refused to accept UN resolutions which recognized Israel unless the US simultaneously recognized the Palestinian right of self-determination.

This refusal means Israel and the US will not negotiate with the PLO.

Mr Peres said the victims of this refusal would be the residents of the occupied territories, even if Mr Arafat tried to spread reports that there was still a chance of negotiations.

He said: "In my opinion, we should aspire to enable the Arabs — until a formal settlement is found — to run their lives by themselves, according to their own lifestyle, with a tie to the Arab world."

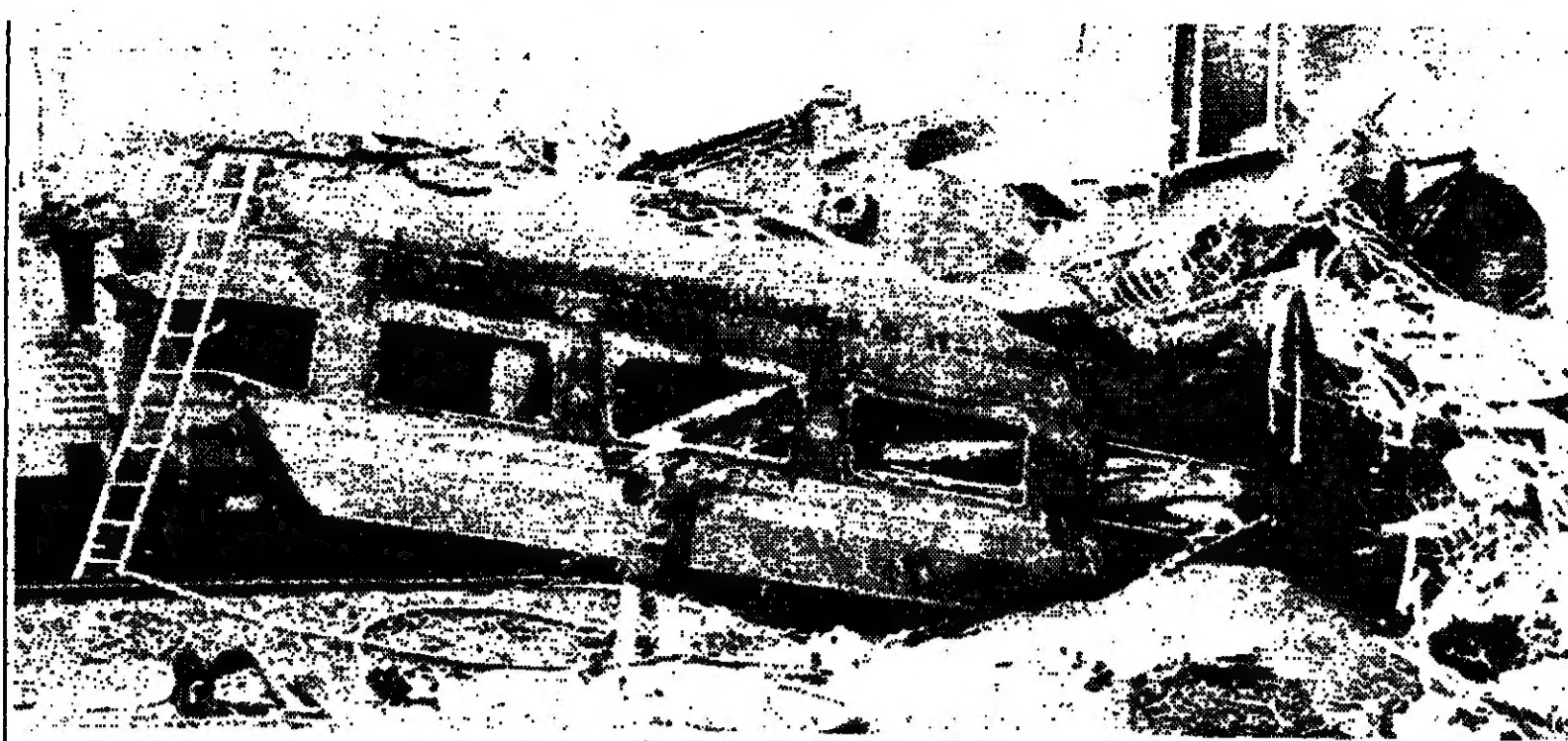
"It is now clear that Arafat is not a partner to negotiations... We must take this into account. We must decide how we ourselves are to act."

But we must be careful that 'unilateral autonomy' is not taken as imposing a burden on the Arabs."

The Prime Minister's idea is that the Arab population should be allowed to administer such areas as health and education in the territories.

This would give them a measure of autonomy, without relaxing overall Israeli control of the economy and defence.

Mr Peres already has taken a step in this direction by appointing Mr Zafir el-Masri as mayor of Nablus, and he is thinking of bringing back Arab mayors in the other occupied towns run by military governors.



Fifty feared dead in Canadian rail disaster

From John Best, Ottawa

A burnt-out carriage lies pinned under tons of wreckage after a passenger train collided on Saturday with a 114-car goods train near Hinton, about 175 miles from Edmonton, in what may be Canada's worst rail disaster.

Yesterday investigators were trying to find out why the goods train left a section of double track and moved into the path of the passenger

train (John Best writes from Ottawa). Between 30 and 50 people died and about 90 were injured.

The passenger train was owned by Via Rail, which operates transcontinental passenger services in Canada; the goods train belonged to the government-owned Canadian National Railroad.

Yesterday, workers were attempting to recover bodies from twisted, smoking wreckage. Officials were

having trouble determining the exact number who died, partly because it was not known how many had boarded the passenger train at Hinton and at Jasper, 40 miles away. A spokesman for Via Rail said: "We have received word that there are between 30 and 40 deaths."

A police staff sergeant said 30 to 45 people were "still unaccounted for". Other reports said as many as 50 may have died. It is estimated that a total of 125 to 146 people

were on the trains at the time of the crash, including 24 crew.

Most of those who died were trapped in the fire which engulfed the front carriages shortly after the collision.

While the Canadian Government ordered an inquiry, officials ascertained that the goods train should have been on a parallel section of double track waiting for the passenger train to pass.

Cabinet debates future of Mandela

Pretoria's white politics in turmoil

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African white politics are in turmoil after the dramatic events of Friday, when the leader of the white Opposition resigned, saying that he saw no hope of bringing about change through Parliament.

President Botha's reformist-sounding speech opening Parliament on January 31, which was quite well received abroad, was completely dispelled by his affirmation that the Government intends to maintain compulsory racial segregation.

Meanwhile, rumours continue to circulate about the possible release of Mr Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the outlawed African National Congress, as part of a complicated East-West exchange of spies and political prisoners. Mr Mandela's future is understood to be a subject of intense debate within the Cabinet.

The events of the past few days have exposed deep divisions in both the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party, the official Opposition in the white chamber of Parliament, which also has separate chambers for Indians and

Coloureds elected on segregated voters' rolls.

The decision of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert to resign the leadership of the PFP and quit Parliament was conveyed to his party colleagues only a few hours before he announced it to a stunned House of Assembly (the white chamber) on Friday.

Many PFP MPs feel left in the lurch, particularly veterans such as Mrs Heien Suzman, who in the 1960s and early 1970s weathered 13 years as the only representative of her party in Parliament. In effect, Dr Slabbert has told them they are wasting their time in what he called "a grotesque ritual of irrelevance".

A former leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Egan, whom Dr Slabbert replaced seven years ago, has temporarily taken over the leadership, but it is uncertain if his remaining 26 MPs — of a total of 178 of all parties in the House of Assembly — can hold together. Some may decide to follow Dr Slabbert into the ranks of the extra-parliamentary opposition.

There has been tension within the PFP since written by two to one in a referendum at the end of 1983 in favour of the new constitution that came into

Two on murder bid charges

Johannesburg (AFP) — South African police have arrested two of the three white men who allegedly opened fire indiscriminately on black pedestrians near here on Saturday, wounding four people. Both men are to appear in court today accused of attempted murder. Police are still hunting the third suspect.

Three South African policemen were killed yesterday while trying to control fighting among rival black groups near Durban. Police said they were shot dead when they ran out of ammunition.

effect in September, 1984, with the establishment of the tri-cameral Parliament.

The PFP campaigned in favour of a "No" vote in the referendum, arguing that the new Parliament would entrench, rather than weaken, apartheid. But the party still decided to take part in the new Parliament, a decision Dr Slabbert never seemed entirely at ease in defending.

Dr Slabbert, a sociologist by training and a man of great personal charm and integrity, whose Afrikaner origin made his opposition to the Government all the more telling, started dabbling in

Attempt to free Jews fails

Beirut (Reuters) — West German Nazi-hunter Frau Beate Klarsfeld is to leave Lebanon after the kidnappers of four Lebanese Jews failed to respond to her rescue mission.

Known for her attempts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice, Frau Klarsfeld offered herself to The Organisation of the Oppressed in the World as a substitute hostage. In November the group demanded the freedom of 200 Shia Muslims held by a pro-Israeli militia in south Lebanon.

Seven killed: Six people have been killed and seven wounded in artillery battles north-east of Beirut and a prominent anti-Syrian leader assassinated in Tripoli.

Sikhs kill two in Punjab

Delhi (Reuters) — Sikh extremists killed two people, a railway station was set on fire, and police found explosives in a cinema as violence again hit Punjab.

The state's Chief Minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, flew to Amritsar to talk with religious and political leaders. Students set up road blocks and burnt an effigy of Mr Barnala.

Papers seized

Mbabane (Reuters) — Swazi police have seized the passports of Mr Dabulamjwa Nhlalatsi, the Education Minister, and a sacked newspaper manager in an apparent move against associates of the arrested former Prime Minister Prince Mafasibili Dlamini.

Ship murder

Rotterdam (AP) — Dutch police have arrested a Filipino sailor for the high seas murder of the Swedish captain of his ship. Eye-witnesses told police the suspect was seen throwing the captain's body overboard at dawn.

Bomb deaths

Los Angeles (AP) — Two bomb squad officers were killed trying to defuse a pipe bomb at the North Hollywood home of a television make-up artist. The house was being searched in connection with the murder of a union official.

Lunar lash

Peking (AP) — In a message marking the Lunar New Year, President Li Xianmin of China lashed out at Communist Party officials who, he said, damaged the party's image by "decadent capitalist thinking".

Flight record

New York (AP) — Brigadier Chuck Yeager, a retired Air Force officer, set a new record for a coast-to-coast propeller-driven flight across the US. He flew from Burbank, California, to New York in five hours, 23 minutes.

Call of East

Abano Terme, Italy (Reuters) — An Italian couple, fed up with life here, have written to the Soviet Embassy asking if they and their three daughters could live in the Soviet Union, where they would be guaranteed a job and escape from advertising.

Winter test

Budapest (AP) — Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian troops ended five days of tactical manoeuvres aimed at testing troops in severe winter conditions.

Pope and Runcie get together

From Michael Hamlyn, Bombay

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, stepped off the British Airways flight to Bombay to begin a three-week tour of India and within hours was closeted with the Pope for a tête-à-tête on the stumbling blocks to church unity.

The Pope, who was in Bombay at the end of his 10-day tour, greeted Dr Runcie at the palace of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Dr Simon Fimmano. The meeting was played down by Vatican officials as simply a courtesy call.

The meeting lasted a full half hour and, according to Dr Runcie, covered a number of substantive topics. There was no negotiation, he said. "It was a both understanding the stage at which we both were."

Negotiations between Anglicans and Roman Catholics are at a sensitive stage, dealing with the key issues of the nature of the Eucharist and the position of the Anglican ministry.

One of the most delicate issues is the ordination of women and this, too, was discussed. "There was no change in the situation as a result of our conversation together," Dr Runcie said.

They discussed the situation of the Christian churches in India, where the Anglicans have gone a long way towards church unity by combining with the Non-conformists in the churches of North and South India. The Mar Thomas Church in Kerala is also in communion with the Anglicans.

At an open-air Mass yesterday the Pope invoked Mahatma Gandhi's words in support of his opposition to birth control. "While (the Mahatma) asserted that the act of generation should be controlled for the ordered growth of the world," he asked the question: "How is the suspension of procreation to be brought about?" and he answered: "Not by immoral and artificial checks... but by a life of discipline and self-control."



The Pope shaking hands with Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Bombay yesterday.

Brezhnev aides escape Gorbachov's reforms

Moscow (Reuters) — Two "old guard" members of the Politburo have been re-elected Communist Party chiefs in Kazakhstan and Ukraine, surviving the drive by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, to bring young technocrats to the forefront of public life.

Mr Dinnukhamed Kunayev, aged 74, and Mr Vladimir Shcherbitsky, aged 67, aides of the late President Brezhnev, were considered by Western diplomats to be politically vulnerable under Mr Gorbachov's reforming regime.

The news agency Tass said that the two men were re-elected as Communist Party first secretaries in their respective republics of Kazakhstan in Central Asia and Ukraine.

Since coming to power nearly a year ago, Mr Gorbachov has sacked and retired hundreds of party officials.

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Russians 'to let 19 emigrate'

Washington (AP) — Senator Edward Kennedy said on his return from Moscow that the Soviet authorities had agreed to allow another 19 citizens to emigrate. These included several long-term "refuseniks", the people who have repeatedly been refused permission to leave.

The 19 were among a list of 25 people submitted in advance for consideration. The other six had already left the Soviet Union.

Mr Kennedy also said that Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, had told him "in unmistakable terms that there are no preconditions for negotiating immediate reductions" in intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Mr Gorbachov had also indicated that a comprehensive test-ban agreement was possible without progress on the Soviet demand that the US Star Wars defence programme be abandoned.

But without specific progress in one of the areas of the Geneva arms control talks, Mr Gorbachov doubted whether a second summit would be justified, or whether it should take place at all.

This was not to suggest that if there was no agreement Mr Gorbachov would not be willing to meet the President again, Mr Kennedy said.

Surprise release of three Germans heralds Berlin prisoner swap

From Frank Johnson, West Berlin

The sudden release of three West Germans jailed in the Soviet Union for allegedly bribing Russian officials has been seen here as heralding the big East-West prisoner exchange which has been the subject of speculation for almost a week.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said yesterday the business people were flown to Frankfurt at the weekend.

Herr Boldo Lutke, working for the West German electrical company Siemens when arrested, and West German citizens Frau Monika Schanzzenbach and Herr Pavel Arsene were imprisoned by the Soviet Union for crimes allegedly discovered during the campaign against corrupt Soviet officials.

The spokesman said their release was "a humanitarian act" by the Soviet Union.

The remark suggests the West Germans are prepared to see the best motives in the Soviet move so as not to endanger the big exchange involving Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, the Jewish Soviet dissident.

It has been said the Soviet Union is regretting the publicity created by its leaking of the prisoner exchange plan.

It is thought it does not want Mr Shcharansky to be delivered into the arms of

world television crews, snatched at the western end of the Glienicke Bridge and buffeted by the winds of Berlin's coldest temperatures for years. But it does want him to be delivered in the company of a lot of Western spies, as its official attitude is that he is a convicted CIA agent — a status denied by the United States.

The swap could therefore take place at either of Berlin's two other crossing points or 100 miles away at the East German border.

• Berlin (AP) — Kremlin authorities will let Mr Shcharansky's mother, Mrs Ida Milgrom, leave the Soviet Union, but not as part of this week's expected East-West prisoner exchange, the *Bild* newspaper reported yesterday.

The Hamburg-based newspaper said Mr Shcharansky would arrive in East Berlin on Monday, in advance of the prisoner swap believed to have been set for Tuesday.

But *Bild*, claiming its information came from Moscow circles, added the exchange would not take place on the Glienicke Bridge.

US sources here have repeatedly said the exchange, to include Mr Shcharansky and seven others, is still scheduled for Tuesday at the bridge.

• PARIS: Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, is living and working normally in Gorky, Mr Gorbachov said in an interview with the French Communist Party's official newspaper *L'Humanité* at the weekend (Susan MacDonald writes).

Mr Gorbachov said Dr Sakharov was still a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and his health was normal.

He said that although the physicist's wife, Yelena Bonner, was recently allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment, Dr Sakharov would not be permitted to follow because of his knowledge of important state secrets.

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A hollow ring to Mitterrand's across-the-board appeal

From Diana Geddes, Lille

By descending into the electoral arena for the second time in three weeks, with a highly political campaign speech at Lille at the weekend, President Mitterrand is succeeding in rallying Socialist support.

But he is running the risk of being seen to be personally disavowed in the likely event of a Socialist defeat in the March 16 election.

After addressing 10,000 party militants in Grand Quevilly in Normandy on January 17 in support of Mr Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, it was the turn of M.

Pierre Mauroy, the former Prime Minister, to receive the President's support in Lille, the northern Socialist stronghold of which M. Mauroy is mayor, with a turnout of 20,000.

The town's cavernous exhibition hall was decked out in the red, white and blue colours of the republic with an enormous backdrop behind the rostrum, depicting in one corner a church tower, picking up the "force tranquille" theme of M. Mitterrand's 1981 presidential campaign, and in the other corner a cluster of stars against a deep blue sky, symbolizing the Socialists' new theme of modernization

and progress. In the middle was the simple legend: "With the President".

After the arrival of seven ministers and a number of celebrities, the jazz band which had been entertaining the crowd struck up the *Marseillaise*, and from the far end of the hall there arose a dull roar. The President had arrived.

As M. Mitterrand walked alone along the 1,000 feet of red carpet laid down the length of the hall, eager arms stretched out to touch him and the cheering rose to a thunderous climax. "Mitterrand, Mitterrand." Neither then, nor later during the President's speech, was a

single voice of dissent heard.

The organizers claimed that invitations had been sent out regardless of political affiliation. But there could be no doubt this was a thoroughly Socialist gathering, and M. Mitterrand's repeated claim that he belonged to no political camp, was the leader of all the French people, sounded very hollow.

When M. Mitterrand chooses to abandon his stiff presidential mask and tone, he can be a brilliant, seductive orator, and on Friday night he held his audience spellbound for one and three quarter hours with what in any other politician's mouth

might have been a boring litany of the Government's achievements.

By intervening in such a way in the electoral campaign, M. Mitterrand had become "a target for attack like any other," M. Raymond Barre, one of the three main Opposition leaders, said. Although former presidents had sought to defend their policies during election campaigns, none had entered the arena to support a party or their Prime Minister.

M. Francois Leotard, Secretary-General of the Giscardian Parti Republicain, accused M. Mitterrand of being a divider of the French people.

Crash airline contract suspended

Washington (AP) — The US Air Force on Saturday temporarily suspended its contract with Arrow Air, whose charter flight on December 12 crashed in Newfoundland, killing 248.

The suspension came after the Federal Aviation Administration announced that it had discovered unapproved foreign-supplied spare parts in 10 of the airline's planes.

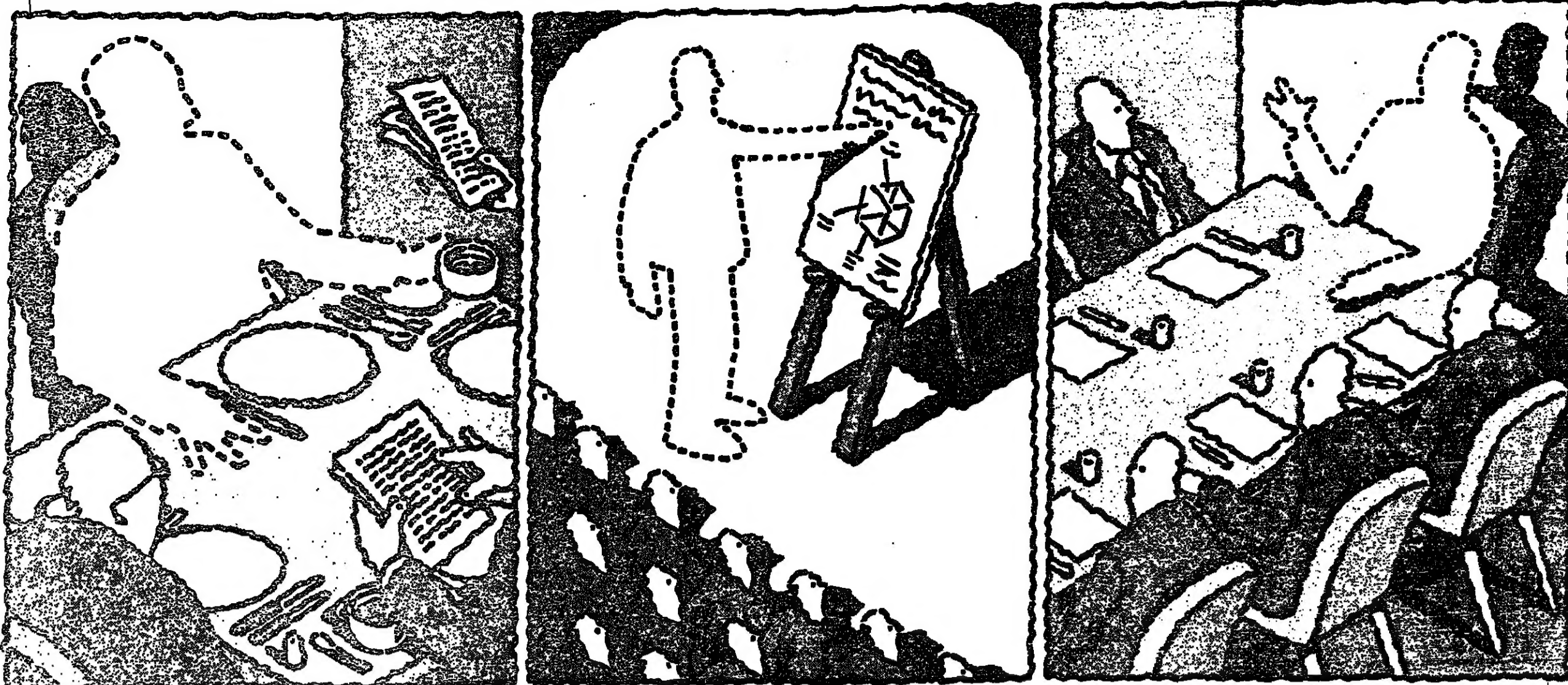
The FAA in effect grounded the 10 planes until the parts were replaced. The airline has contracts with the Air Force totalling more than \$20 million (£14 million).

Call of East

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THE ARTS

Theatre: Holly Hill finds much to praise and enjoy on Broadway
More fetching than Neil SimonUnusual gentleness and an impressive range of muted hues: Glenn Close (left) and Mary Beth Hurt in *Benefactors*

Benefactors (Brooks Atkinson) is currently the hottest straight-play ticket on Broadway, hotter than all three Neil Simon comedies. Michael Blakemore's staging brings out all the gender qualities in Glenn Close, an actress who can be abrasive, and an impressive range of muted hues in the mousey neighbour of Mary Beth Hurt, an actress whose subtlety has sometimes been eclipsed by an ingenuously squeaky voice.

Simon Jones is icily competent but monotonous as the antagonist, leaving too much drive to be supplied by Sam Watson as the idealist in Michael Frayn's play. Energy Mr Watson has in abundance, and the role is complemented by his singular personality: a blend of rock-ribbed integrity, adolescent ebullience and guileless naivety.

Though I enjoy thrillers, I could not remember the plot-twists or the ending of *Corpus* (Helen Hayes) a few days after its Broadway opening. I recall two seemingly sets by Alan Tagg and some nice turns by Keith Baxter as twins and Pauline Flanagan as a landlady, but the rest is as elusive as audiences here for this slight entertainment.

On the other hand Lillian (Ethel Barrymore) has arrived

with a stronger ending than it had last autumn when I reported from the Cleveland Playhouse. And Zolt Caldwell remains indomitable. Since so many Lillian Hellman friends, admirers, doubters and lousters are on hand, the show faces a tough audience in New York and it certainly adds a controversial flair to the season.

Minor but pleasurable works by two known playwrights, and debuts by two impressive newcomers, have illuminated stages Off-Broadway. The new regime of the Lincoln Center Theater at the Newhouse produced top-flight casts for a double bill of provocative ghost-stories by David Mamet to open their first season. Terrence McNally, recipient of both pats and pans for such works as *The Ritz* and *The Rink*, concocted a madcap play, *My Sister Sam*, a madcap comedy in its own right (in both senses) group waiting for the reviews. Creating mayhem are an acerbic critic ("I am a humanist; I just happen not to like most

people") with a script to peddle, a waning television-series star who turned down the lead in his best friend's play, the dramatist, the rich socialite producer, the doped-up actress trying for a comeback, the black waiter hoping to be discovered, the boy-wonder director hoping for his first flop. The "in" references are so numerous and dense (the director, for example, looks to be a combination of the iconoclastic Peter Sellers and Chicago's Steppenwolf) that the play's viability outside Manhattan is doubtful, but it and a splendid cast are fun to watch here.

Equally good, and also too numerous to cite individually, are the actors in *Joan's* (Public Theater), the first play of Gerard Brown. "Joan" means teasing or needling others in a constant game of one-upmanship. At a black fraternity house, the game turns from undergraduate high-jinks to personal tragedy. In its ribaldry, frankness and fresh observation of contemporary students' concerns and customs, the play might be called a black male *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Others, like Wendy Wasserstein in her debut, Gerard Brown also creates believable schoolmates with a variety of temperaments

and goals, and he shows an even tighter grip on structure.

May we hear more from Mr Brown, and from Nancy Donohue, who demonstrates a rare talent for romantic comedy in *The Beach House* (Circle Repertory Company). She is aided enormously by the performances of George Grizzard and Swosie Kurtz as her leads, but she has created their engaging characters of a slightly stuffy doctor and a dizzy aspiring lawyer.

Though the clash of chauvinist/feminist is rather fudged in the story development, Miss Donohue can learn to work things out more carefully. Most important is that she evokes a strong desire for the romance to flourish, and has her own delightful life-at-a-tilt viewpoint of the authentic comedy writer. While Miss Kurtz's character is reading a bizarre law case for an exam, she wonders "Why can't I make sense of this? — it's not a Sanyo booklet", and takes a foil-covered plate from the refrigerator, finding it empty, she realizes that she has had her lunch. These are among the many felicities of dialogue and incident which make *The Beach House* a cheerful place to visit.

Television
Magic moment

During the laughable low-jinks of *The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show* (BBC1, Saturday) our host cheerily skewed the wig that his bumptious sidekick Nick Owen was wearing as disguise for some dull prank, and, pointing, cried, "Paul Daniels!" As if to disprove the claim that he resembles Nick Owen in a mused fake rug. Paul Daniels followed on the same channel with *Every Second Counts*.

This new "comedy quiz game show" has the slyly appealing format of rapid-fire, yes/no answers (guessing gets you everywhere) to undemanding questions. Of the three desperately pleasant couples competing, it was Helen and Dave who walked off with the romantic weekend in London (yes, London) and the rackful of mid-range consumer durables as their prizes.

For some reason, the ladies often outshine the gents in this kind of show — perhaps they are more self-possessed. British game-show contestants certainly appear to be growing more confident with the warm-up chaff. Not so their hosts: reacting to the "news" that one of the wives has a famous ancestor (Guy Fawkes) Mr Daniels chirruped "How did you do that?" Magic.

The something less than marvellous *Man and Music* (Channel 4, Sunday) rolled ally on its way with the third of its Alan Bennett's introductory earl hour, this one on Haydn in his role of liveried lackey to the Esterházy. The series' avowed aim of setting its subjects in their social context means in practice a skeleton biography fleshed out with a mass of in situ rest-music-making. And, really, need not so much as a bar of the "Sunrise" Quartet.

The social context of music also provided the rock-entertaining Miles Copeland with his raw material for the first best of Channel 4's new series *My Air Britain*. With the piercing of an righteousness of a business-school evangelist, Mr Copeland (American, though born here) commended our "driving force of greed" and rital lambasted our "negative 40 attitudes", holding up their self-made clothes baron Paulur. Smith as a role-model and expressing dismay at their communist-maunderings of young musicians in the shadow of The Pigeon, Liverpool.

Engagingly, he took the opportunity to plug his current products, and we forgave him his naive political condescension when, in the course of an exemplary stroll through the free-enterprise zone of Portobello Road market, the camera was hijacked by a local character who told it succinctly what to do with itself. "Yes," smiled Mr Copeland, his lecture in shreds, "there's an individualist."

Richard Morrison

Martin Cropper

Concerts

LPO/Hughes
Festival HallBBCSO/
Pritchard
Barbican

The little three-day celebration of Johannes Brahms and the 65th birthday of Sir John Pritchard, the BBC Symphony Orchestra's chief conductor, is now over. All that is, except for a broadcast of Friday's concert tonight on Radio 3 at 8.45. Those who listen to it will hear how the seal was set on Pritchard's Brahms in authoritative, ebullient performances of the Third and Fourth Symphonies.

Some conductors speed their players and audiences back to experience the work still wet, as it were, from the pen. This is not Pritchard's way. His is a Brahms viewed with all the accumulated reverence of historical hindsight: a paradoxical breed of authenticity that, in the case of one for whom continuity and evolution were of such great importance.

It would not be going too far to say that Pritchard's Brahms positively neglects its way along. With such warm cushioning for the woodwind in such deep, long-bowed string playing, and with such heavy cadence landings, the Third Symphony's Allegro was hardly *con brio*. And the third movement's emphasis on an almost only top melodic line rather than a hard working of its inner support meant that Pritchard's left hand (to say nothing of the leader's right) had to work overtime to keep phrase-endings alive.

Pritchard's reading may have dissipated the work's peculiarly dense concentration, but it worked wonders for its structure. The Andante, made to function like a huge concerto grosso in its discrete balance of forces, epitomized its strength: warm unanimity and purpose of ensemble-playing and a broad coherence, lacking only sharper details to make it still more cogent.

The Fourth Symphony also excelled in drawing together rather than separating out its elements. There were times when one longed for a more lively, variegated interplay of texture and rhythm; but Pritchard chose other means to sustain tension.

Momentum was set up by a relentless rushing ahead through weaker beats, building huge resources of energy for the turtles of the first movement's recapitulation. The orchestra rose magnificently to the final testing at every harmonic marker-post in the Passacaglia.

Hilary Finch

Stephen Pettitt

Richard Morrison

Rock

The Bangles
University of
London Union

Despite the stir in last year's Press, and their single "Manic Monday", currently agitating for position in the bottom reaches of both the American and British charts, The Bangles, from Los Angeles, proved unconvincing in performance. It was not so much their fondness for the recycled Sixties riff that torpedoed the set, nor the cloying harmonies which they seemed to feel compelled to paste over every arrangement whether suitable or not, rather it was the unvarying limpness of their delivery which rendered their vision of a contemporary pop group playing old-fashioned beat music, impotent.

The four wholesome Cali-

fornian women certainly looked cheerful enough as they shook their heads and played, with elementary ability, such poems to garage-band psychedelia as "Hero Takes a Fall" and "I'm in Line", another interest-free loan from the much-plundered Beatles song "Taxman".

They all took a turn at singing, but it was Susanna Hoff, the rhythm guitarist, who was by far the best at creating a mood of emotional involvement. Her clear, fragile voice and coquettish enunciation were reminiscent of Stevie Nicks, and "If She Knew", with its measured tempo and soft-rock melody, carried more than a hint of Fleetwood Mac circa *Rumours*.

A mystery keyboard player appeared from time to time,

leading valuable colouring and cohesion to the sound and invariably lifting the standard of such songs as the innocuous "Manic Monday" and "Walkin' Down Your Street", a lively soul stomp with a Spencer Davis-style bass pattern.

But left to their own devices, the band seemed inadequate in the task. Vikki Peterson, whose guitar soloing was uniformly dreadful, seemed to be playing in the wrong key during "Not Like You", and muddled reworks of an obscure Yardbirds song, "I'm Not Talking", and Love's "Seven and Seven Is" failed to impress. While it is all very well to take a cue from past generations, the results must at least equal, or offer a variation on, the original. The Bangles failed to do either.

David Sinclair

Caryl Phillips (right), whose *A State of Independence* has recently been published, is a novelist breaking new ground: interview by Nicholas Shakespeare



Migrant burden

In his Shepherd's Bush flat Caryl Phillips has a small map shaped like a whole eaten by moths. It is the map of his native Caribbean island which he left, the year he was born, 28 years ago. "A scruffy pile of dirt", he growls of St Kitts. His growl, which is the growl of a northerner raised on Telly's bitter, is tempered with affection. He is the first person in the history of the island to have written novels. In a country of 30,000 "I'm the only writer they have".

With two extremely fine novels under his belt — *The Final Passage*, just published — Phillips has also established himself as one of the few writers we have who is tackling the subject of West Indian emigration to Britain. Even his agent, he says, massaging his beard, remembers going each weekend to Waterloo "to watch the darkies coming in". Their arrival in the Fifties, Phillips argues, made the greatest impact on British social history since the Second World War.

The Final Passage, published to critical acclaim last year, dealt quietly and vividly with his parents' migration in 1958. "It sounds crass now after the riots, but they wanted to provide a better life for me. They felt they were coming home, to the cultural hub which had provided them with a language, a religion and an education. They had arrived in a fog like coconut milk and trickled north to a council estate in Leeds. His father found work as a labourer on night trains to Halifax. His mother, who had sat Cambridge O levels, had two more children and taught. "She said once it was like going from a colour film to black and white. She had come from a society where the only white people were rich and lived in big houses on plantations. In Leeds the conditions they found themselves in were shocking, but doubly shocking was the fact that white people had to endure them too."

Determined to reclaim this territory for his fiction, Phillips was faced with a conspiracy of silence. "Most migrants didn't want their children to know of the hardship and misery they went through. They didn't want us to have a grudge against the English."

Phillips was seven when his parents split up and 10 when Enoch Powell made his "Rivers of Blood" speech. "I remember its reverberations. Suddenly things were said which had only been understood before. There was a rush to protect us. We weren't allowed to watch the television at news time." After grammar school in Leeds and comprehensive education in Birmingham, Phillips read English at Oxford where, as the only black British student, he directed plays, played rugby and continued to talk like Colin Welland. It was in his second year he decided to be a writer. Travelling across America in a bus, he made the discovery that black people wrote books. "All I'd done was to direct plays by

Shakespeare. What had happened to the British black experience? Where were the books on this? Where were the plays? There weren't any."

Forsaking a D.Phil. on the Black Performer in the Eye of the Media — "I've never told anyone about that before" — he went to Edinburgh, signed on for the dole and began writing novels. The theatre, however, was the only training he was familiar with. At his first attempt he wrote a play called *Strange Fruit* which was performed at the Crucible, Sheffield. "I suddenly found myself in the awful position of being a playwright. One of the reasons I couldn't write novels was that I wanted to deal with the emigrants of the Fifties. I knew half of myself belonged in the Caribbean where I was born. I realized the due to understanding the person who took my tube ticket at Ludbrooke Grove was the Caribbean. It was also the due to understanding myself. There was life before Waterloo Station and Southampton and the only way of getting to the bottom of it was to go out there."

At 22, and with the royalties of *Strange Fruit*, he bought a ticket to St Kitts. That return journey provided him with the first sentence of *The Final Passage*, a novel which clarified England and helped make England bearable. "I felt a burden of responsibility in depicting something that had never been depicted before. I was scared. I was helping to make a tradition."

This tradition is sustained even more strongly in *A State of Independence*. Shifting focus to the Caribbean, it follows the return to the island of a man who has been 20 years in England and who discovers on his return that, lost and rootless, he has nothing to do with his past. Phillips admits to not feeling at home in either place. (When in St Kitts, which he has visited several times now, he rings home to find out the football results.) His exact observations of the state and its corruptions have made him very unpopular. "If I only had a British passport, they would try to keep me out." Not that his British passport is a safeguard of his dual citizenship. He lost it once in Lisbon and went to the Embassy where he was made to wait. An hour later a girl came in who had lost hers. Phillips recognized her. They had the same bank manager in Oxford. "She left four hours before me. How do I know you are British? The official said to me. 'You don't even look British.'"

Hopkins the
Factory Worker
Radio 3

Radio 3 seems to be recapturing some of its old intellectual and artistic confidence: the confidence to clear the airwaves of run-of-the-mill broadcasting fodder occasionally, and concentrate on the broad examination of a single theme. Its "Weimar Season", inaugurated on Saturday by the transmission of Weill's *Three Penny Opera*, and continuing with daily doses of Twentieth Century culture through to next weekend, has clearly had time, resources and editorial flair lavished on it.

The current season has already uncovered one overlooked masterpiece, with yesterday's broadcast (the first complete performance since the Nazis banned it) of Max Brand's 1928 opera *Hopkins the Factory Worker* (Maschinen Hopkins). Unlike Krenek's *Jonny spielt auf* of the previous year, which Opera North bravely tried to resuscitate last season, Hopkins has retained its dramatic potency to this day, perhaps because of its powerful mixture of industrial, political and sexual allegorical themes.

Bill, a factory worker, steals a valuable industrial formula from his workplace with the help of Nell. In the process Nell's husband Jim, a night-watchman, is killed. Bill is consequently able to become a powerful factory boss himself, sacking one of his own workers — the eponymous Hopkins — for speaking out for workers' rights. Hopkins, however,

Opera

knows the secret of Jim's murder, and he blackmails Nell into becoming his mistress. She falls further, into prostitution, and is eventually killed by a violently jealous Bill. But he in turn is mangled by the machines in the very factory where he killed Jim.

This steamy, expressionist plot (very similar to and perhaps influencing Berg's *Lulu*, as Clive Bennett's well-researched background commentary pointed out) is set by Brand in an apt, richly eclectic mixture of styles, from highly atmospheric use of Schoenbergian *Sprechstimme* (used, for example, when the machines sing in weird, sliding chromatic harmonies) to tonal but strikingly conceived lyricism. The violence in the scoring is almost tangible, but Brand's skill is in insulating musical variety without sacrificing his tautly dramatic story-line.

In this new BBC studio recording, conducted by Simon Joly, the production was of the highest quality. Malcolm Donnelly conveyed an iago-like intensity of scheming in his singing of the title role. Graham Clark and Marie Storch caught the underlying, barely-suppressed sense of hysteria with vividly characterized portraits; and the BBC Singers produced a quite remarkable sound when personifying the soulless machines who extract the final revenge. Best of all, perhaps, was the BBC Concert Orchestra's gutsy playing of this revelatory score; it is good to hear this orchestra for once being set an artistic challenge.

Richard Morrison

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First-class ticket to exile

President Baby Doc Duvalier, who is today languishing in a French hotel, became the latest member to join the great escape club of toppled world leaders when he fled the unrest in his native Haiti. Ronald Payne traces the footsteps of the political fugitives

A yacht is said to be standing by off the coast of Hong Kong ready to whisk President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines away to safety should the post-election climate in his embattled country prove even too hot for him. Meanwhile, in a luxurious hotel on the banks of Lake Annecy in the French Alps, Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier and his presidential entourage are frantically searching for a permanent safe haven after fleeing Haiti over the weekend. Last week's president-for-life is this week's exile, and the future is far from certain for Baby Doc as France does not want him for more than a few days.

In perilous times when presidential thrones totter, prudent statesmen can never be too careful about securing their line of retreat away from the anger of hostile citizens. If such an organization existed, these would be busy times indeed for the Heads of State Getaway Travel Service.

When the shooting starts and the captains and the kings depart there is rarely time to do more than issue an order of the day urging loyal forces to fight to the death. Then it is into the bullet-proof limousine and away to the Leah jet, or the yacht.

King Freddie made off under fire

But without forward planning that is just the beginning of many troubles. As Baby Doc for one is now finding. For a well organized leader going into exile, Switzerland would have been a convenient place to live within easy reach of the numbered accounts, especially for a president like Duvalier who has Michelle, a beautiful wife with expensive shopping tastes; but the Swiss turned him down. Greece, Spain, Italy and Argentina were also unresponsive. Morocco said it was "out of the question". He then began making inquiries about Saudi Arabia, a commendable country in many ways, but lacking the tempestuous social life of Haiti and no place for a drinking man.

For Muslims at least the Saudi Kingdom is now becoming the smart getaway place. It was made fashionable by Idi Amin of Uganda when he was fleeing only a few paces ahead of his opposition. Once across a friendly neighbouring frontier, he found sanctuary in Jeddah, where a charitable Arab government set him up with a villa. A colleague made a positive sighting of the ousted dictator sitting contentedly by his swimming pool, surrounded by numerous offspring. Amin took advantage of an extra amenity offered in this part of the world, free telephones. His principal recreation is telephoning acquaintances in the outside world to give

them the benefit of his views on various current problems.

Political bosses from Uganda, where changes of regime are frequent, long ago became pioneers in the art of getting away safely in times of trouble. The first exile after independence was the Kabaka of Buganda, the lovable King Freddie, who had acquired a taste for English life from his days at Cambridge and service with the Brigade.

"Bonjour tristesse", he remarked wittily on the very day that he became both King and President of Uganda. Before long he was clambering over the wall of his besieged palace under fire and making off with faithful retainers into the bush. It seemed only natural that with a little outside help and an unmarked aircraft, he should make his way to London. His first act there was to bank the large cheque paid by a newspaper for the story of his adventures, and then proceed to Savile Row to order a number of suits, not only for himself but also for the retainers.

As a result he was forced to live in penury in a London dockside flat doing social work in the East End. "Until now I was happier doing social work in the West End", he confided with a nostalgic sigh for the high life.

Milton Obote, who succeeded him - twice - as leader in Uganda is a highly experienced member of the "presidential escapees club". The second time round he fled out and made his way to Zambia, not too far away, but far enough. It is one of the advantages enjoyed by African statesmen to compensate them for the fickleness of their constituency and the frequency of political change by coup d'état, that there are so many states ready at hand whose presidents have enjoyed the hospitality of the state visit circuit.

Emperor Bokassa, a former non-commissioned officer in the French army, rejected by his people, even after he had turned a republic into an empire, was even more favoured. He had entertained no less a person than President Giscard d'Estaing of France on hunting trips and safaris. Always generous with gifts of diamonds and suchlike he made his way to France which anyway prides itself on being the *pays d'asile* and was able to settle down satisfactorily for a while in the *vie de chateau*.

As might be expected, the grandest escapes from civil commotion at home have been affected by monarchs. Sad though his departure was, King Farouk of Egypt, pursued by Nasserite revolutionary officers made his way to Alexandria and in style boarded the royal yacht, a fine bowsprit and polished brass maritime museum, and sailed away westwards into the sunset. Anwar Sadat, who later became president, wanted to open fire and sink the yacht, but Gamal Abdul Nasser argued that it would be best just to let him go.



From top left, Fulgencio Batista, who fled from Castro, Farouk of Egypt, the Shah of Iran, and (below) Gowon of Nigeria and Nkrumah of Ghana

The good times did not last for the king. Although he was by no means a poor man, his lavish and luxurious tastes soon ate up the fortune. Eventually, the enormously fat monarch was to be seen sitting sadly in the bar of the railway station near Monte Argentario accepting hospitality from republican Italians and passing tourists.

But life for a monarch in exile is not all beer and ice cream. The Shah of Iran fled by jet from the Peacock throne to Egypt, then across the Atlantic, though he was not a popular figure in the United States. He wanted to go to Panama, but that fell through, and he was not even permitted to find sanctuary in his extensive property at Cuernavaca in Mexico. Eventually, he returned to Cairo where President Sadat generously welcomed him, but when he died there, few of those who had enjoyed his earlier favours and hospitality, who had found it passing brave to ride with the King of Kings in triumph through Persepolis, even turned up for the funeral.

Not all statesmen wait until the end. Fulgencio Batista, threatened by Castro and his revolutionaries, summoned his friends to the presidential palace party on New Year's Day 1959, shook hands with them, and said he thought there would only be bloodshed and trouble if he stayed on. He made his excuses and left. Huge suitcases, said to contain \$300 million, were placed aboard his aeroplane.

The United States was his first choice for retirement but the Americans refused him entry. He went first to Dominica and then to Spain. (The Perons from Argentina also favoured Iberia as a hiding place). With a great deal more dignity Charles de Gaulle, offended by a low vote in his last referendum, renounced power, packed up and left. He flew to Cork for a pleasant stay in the south-west of Ireland, surprising everyone with the announcement that there was Irish blood in his family and that the de Gaulles were kinsmen of the MacCartans. After a suitable time had elapsed, and a new president was elected, he returned to peace and quiet at Colombey les Deux Eglises.

Exit Makarios, pursued by the rebels

In the much more hasty and unsuitable departure of President Makarios of Cyprus, overthrown by coup d'état in 1974, there was an element of comical paradox. Pursued by an armed truckload of Cypriot "Keystone Cop" rebels, his Beatitude was driven in the episcopal limousine at high speed to the British sovereign bases at Akrotiri, which once he had so strongly opposed. From there he was flown to London by the RAF. Overthrown and deposed Commonwealth statesmen have, of

course, tended to favour London as a place of exile. At one time it seemed dangerous for them to attend Commonwealth conferences in exotic capitals, for such gatherings provided convenient moments for their enemies to mount a coup. Both Nkrumah of Ghana, who later took refuge in neighbouring Togo, and Milton Obote, the first time round, were attending such conferences when they were overthrown. General Gowon of Nigeria, when he was deposed, became an undergraduate at Aston.

Warlike London was home for scores of kings, presidents, and ministers whose countries had been overrun. Even the Lion of Judea, the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, lived modestly in Bath. Then in the post-war years, as escaping Nazis fled for Latin America, delirious royals from the Balkans confirmed Estoril as the top persons' safe house. The doyen of the exiles in Portugal was ex-king Juan of Spain who lived there long enough to see his son on the way back to the throne.

The only recent British royal exile was the Duke of Windsor, who of course, went to live near Paris. Thankfully our own reigning house understands little about life in exile. This was conclusively proved by an elderly member of the family detailed to meet foreign monarchs arriving for the Coronation of the Queen. At a loss for small talk he asked ex-king Umberto, the monarch banished from Italy, "How's the weather in Rome?"

Labour's rare bird with a hawk eye

The old Labour faithful must have been reassured in recent weeks by the authoritative sound of Dr John Gilbert, Labour MP for Dudley East, cross-examining the high and the ex-mighty Commons select committee witnesses on the Westland affair.

Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary and head of the Home Civil Service, squirmed and faltered; Mr Leon Brittan, ex-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, evaded; Sir Raymond Lygo, chief executive of British Aerospace, ducked and dived. None has proved a match for the MP's surgical skill in planting the barbed question.

Given Mr Kinnock's Commons bluster and the Opposition's patent inability to make hay out of Westland, Dr Gilbert's stardom as chief prosecutor on the Select Committee on Defence has been refreshing.

Dr Gilbert also, however, has other claims to fame. As a Labour politician cast in the old mould of Callaghan and Healey, he is an inconspicuously rare bird in today's Labour Party, with the highly distinctive markings of a fawn waistcoat. And if the hostile forces in his constituency party eventually get their way on the matter he could well become extinct at the next election. They are out to de-select him.

Dr Gilbert's professional and political track record cannot make palatable reading for some of the party's hard left membership. The son of a civil servant, he took his first degree at Oxford, was awarded a doctorate in international economics at the New York Graduate School of Business Administration, qualified as a chartered accountant in Canada, and worked as a banking executive in the United States before embarking on a political career with a losing campaign in the Conservative seat of Ludlow in the 1966 general election.

He fought and lost the Dudley by-election in 1968 - a famous Labour defeat - but was returned as the Dudley MP two years later.

Within two years, he was an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs. He was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1974, Minister of State for Transport in 1975 and Minister of State for Defence in 1976.

But throughout all those years, and the decade since, he remained steadfastly and firmly on the right wing of the party, a dedicated fan of the trans-Atlantic alliance, a die-hard devotee of the concept of nuclear deterrence and a forthright pragmatist in his Fabian brand of bland socialism.

To hear him talk of "sleazebags" and "alcums" - sea-launched and air-launched cruise missiles - is to discover an all-too-rare devotion to defence in the Labour Party.

Yet there are limits to his devotion to the Commons. Last year's *Times* analysis of Commons Chamber activity showed that Dr Gilbert did not make one speech in the Chamber throughout the whole of 1984.

During that year alone he attended a conference in Munich, visited Taiwan as a guest of the local administration and delivered a lecture at his old New York business school.

Dr John Gilbert has made his name as a brilliant inquisitor in the Westland post-mortem, writes

Anthony Bevins

Last year, he attended conferences in Munich, Bonn, Lisbon and Singapore and was sponsored by the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding - anathema to the Labour left - at a trade union conference in Brussels.

But his great parliamentary love has been the Select Committee on Defence, and it is there that he has found his niche as the best inquisitor on the Commons committee corridor.

Dr Gilbert is an economist and an accountant, but he questions like a slick lawyer. His voice has the texture of an Andrew Fairbairn and his tone is as authoritative as Denis Healey's.

During one of the most telling recent exchanges of the select committee investigation of Westland, Mr Brittan, fresh from office, was blocking questions about the detail of the leak.

Mr Gilbert then put the central question: after the leak inquiry had been set up,



Gilbert: endangered species?

why had he not told the Prime Minister that he had himself authorised disclosure of the Solicitor General's letter to Mr Heseltine? Mr Brittan replied: "I hear your comment and I have nothing to add." Dr Gilbert said that was "very interesting" and asked whether he had given an interview to Sir Robert. Mr Brittan said: "I do not propose to go into the matter of the leak inquiry."

Undeterred, Dr Gilbert returned repeatedly to the heart of the difficulty, forcing Mr Brittan to reiterate: "The same answer."

Last week, questioning Sir Robert, Dr Gilbert again cornered his victim. He made him hesitate and choose his words with great care, when he asked whether he considered the selective leakage of the Mayhew letter to be an improper act.

Sir Robert paused, then replied that it would have been better not to have disclosed it in that way. Dr Gilbert asked whether Sir Robert had difficulty answering his question "directly". Sir Robert hesitated again, and said: "It should not have been done."

Mrs Thatcher had said it before. But Dr Gilbert had turned the statement into an admission, a confession of Government guilt.

TOMORROW

A star is born: Suzy Menkes on the fashion ware of Victor Edelstein

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Ice brings skating in from the cold

Ice may be the bane of motorists, but it's a boon for skaters. William Burroughs on the big freeze...

The magical transformation of our dreary winter landscapes by snow and ice allows some of us to indulge in the exhilaration of outdoor skating. Suddenly local ponds are swarming with people. In Wordsworth's words:

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polished ice, in games
Confederate.

Delight in skating has a long history. It probably goes back to prehistoric times, but by the late sixteenth century it was clearly an immensely popular activity. Winter landscapes by such Flemish and Dutch artists as Bruegel, Avercamp and van der Neer show the entire populace cavorting on the ice enjoying their enforced idleness.

Skating was introduced into London from Holland in 1662, although it may have been common much earlier in East Anglia. Both Evelyn and Pepys recorded seeing skaters performing before the King and Queen on the new canal in St James's Park. On 1 December 1662, Pepys described "where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with



their skates, which is a very pretty art."

The frequent cold winters of the late seventeenth century ensured that skating became a popular pastime. Evelyn records both during the great winter of 1684, when a Frost Fair was held for more than a month on the Thames, and during the "long frost of 1689" that there was much skating.

Similar winters at the end of the eighteenth century resulted in skating being recorded in a different manner. The stylish pictures by Henry Raeburn and Gilbert Stuart used skating as a vehicle for portraiture. Gilbert Stuart, an American artist who lived in London for a number of years, is best known for his portrait of George Washing-

ton. He painted William Grant of East Lothian skating on the Serpentine in 1782, much in the style of Gainsborough. But his use of luminous greys and cool blues and greens combined with the graceful motions of skating produced a new and striking form of portraiture, mas cards. The long winter of 1963 provided a timely reminder of the frosts of the past. Its great length ensured that many people had time to rediscover the pleasures of skating. It was because the Chertwell in Oxford was frozen for weeks on end that I caught the skating bug.

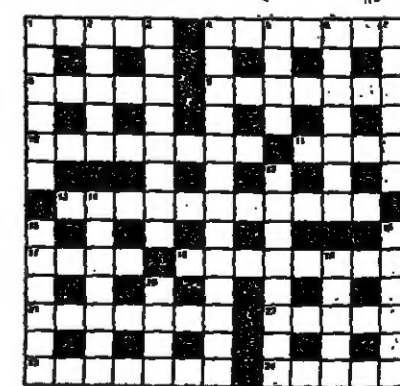
In recent years it is surprising how often, even in the Home Counties, shallow ponds and flooded meadows have provided good skating. But do be careful, especially on deeper water, and stay well clear of running water in all but the coldest winters.

Although it is not easy to check, it is useful to know that the bearing quality of ice was investigated by the British Army in the last century. Ice two inches thick will support men six feet apart, while four inches is safe for a man on horseback. Ten inches will carry an army.

The present cold spell may yet again demonstrate that it is worth digging out those old skates in the loft or picking up a pair in a local jumble sale. You will be surprised how much fun you can get out of the depths of winter

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 871)

- ACROSS
1 Trunk centre (5)
4 Abstruse (7)
8 Bed linen (5)
9 Discontinuous (7)
10 Forgotten state (8)
11 Swing round (4)
12 Thing (4)
13 Satisfaction (11)
17 Thing (4)
18 Strive (5)
21 Swagger (7)
22 Put out (5)
23 Set aside (7)
24 Very small (5)
DOWN
1 Eruption (6)
2 Perfect (5)
3 Smitten up (8)
4 Insider system (3,7)
5 Study hard (4)
6 Countless (7)
7 Last (6)
12 Cheeky (8)
14 Outdoors (4,3)



- 15 Subject (6)
16 Carefully (6)
19 Sicer (5)
20 Indian ruler (4)

The temperature in Cornwall today is 82°F

Montego Bay is in Cornwall, Jamaica. And right now it's warmer than Cornwall, England. For the Jamaica Information Pack, write to: Jamaica Tourist Board, 50 St James's St, London SW1A 1JT. (01-499 1707).



155 من الأصل

Sixty minutes spanning 40 years

Launched in 1946, *Woman's Hour* has proved a comforting lifeline from grey times to the enlightened Eighties. And men like it too.

Our men are interesting, in fact, mutters Kay Evans, "artists, decorators, shiftworkers. Audience research says we have 20 per cent male listeners but that doesn't count all those who hear us in the lavatory or car."

Woman's Hour is 40 years old this year. Born in the post-war era of austerity, thrift and good housekeeping, it has led its listeners out of the dark Forties into the never-had-it-so-good Fifties and Sixties, the feminist Seventies and finally into the peaceful uplands of the post-feminist Eighties.

Its manners have varied from the pious and institutional to the agitated and outrageous. But somehow it has never seemed to falter. Periodically they think about changing the name in defiance to the tirades of feminism, but nobody thinks of abandoning the show. In any case the feminists have now come round to the view that between two and three in the afternoon on Radio 4 is the only relief from the continuous *Man's Hour* when, in various disguises, fills the rest of the schedule.

Plans, who started on the programme in 1968, is currently editing while Sandra Chalmers is ill, and has heard every single argument about why her show is an anomaly, patronizing and so on.

The fact is it's the only place on radio where you can do certain things. We have a hard news slot — we can do everything that *PM* does — but we are also the only regular broadcaster on daytime. Lots of men look after babies, but it wouldn't achieve anything to change the tide and perhaps we weren't mainly for women.

The wife of novelist Stuart Evans, she joined *Woman's Hour* from *The Observer* and exerts a benignly debunking pressure on her staff of 18. "We have to be fun in the whole thing's a waste of time. There should not be more than one worthy item per programme. People who don't listen to the programme think we're terribly dull and middle class. And freelancers are always turning up with lists of worthy ideas. They've obviously never listened."

The worthy slot on the day we met is taken up by a discussion on schizophrenia. Slightly less worthy are an interview with a fairly interesting Chinese woman, a feature on women's rock bands and, finally, an interview with Dr Dagmar O'Connor, a New York sex therapist. Plus, of course, the serial.

More than anybody else presenter Sue MacGregor is *Woman's Hour*; indeed she all but represents the feminine identity of Radio 4. Her warm, sceptical tones, judicious chuckles and understated amazement at the ways of the world define



Woman's voices: warm, sceptical tones over the airwaves from presenter Sue MacGregor and a benignly debunking attitude from editor Kay Evans (standing)

precisely the whole channel's calming attractions. When the four-minute warning comes, ideally it should be MacGregor who assures us that everything is going to be all right really.

She took over the job from Marjorie Anderson in 1972, having graduated from William Hardcastle's *World at One*. In her home country of South Africa she had presented the local version of *Woman's Hour*, but most of her radio experience was in news.

This was in stark contrast to the traditions of the day. "I remember being a bit overawed by the idea of coming to this great institution. When I arrived they used to rehearse the entire programme in

the morning and publish the whole running order in *Radio Times*. After rehearsals we went for this rather grand lunch with white linen and everything."

Economies at the BBC have reduced the lunches to coffee, sandwiches, one bottle of BBC red and one of white. And with the new, informal catering came a looser, more journalistic style for the programmes. Interviews became edgier and more intimate.

MacGregor in person exemplifies this change. Dressed in a pullover covered with black and white rabbits and a voluminous grey flannel skirt, she is both sharp and confiding. There is a good deal of emphatic eye contact but also some wild guffaws.

She peers mistrustfully at the sex therapist's book: "My producer said there was nothing extraordinary about this book except page 163." We all look at page 163. Even for the programme which revealed its listeners in the Sixties the existence of lesbianism, homosexuality and so on, page 163 is a little on the raunchy side — MacGregor will not be quizzing Daring Dagmar on the matter.

By now there is some concern that only one half of the schizophrenia debate has turned up. MacGregor has taken that half into the studio to sort things out in case it turns into a schizophrenia interview. Meanwhile Dagmar has arrived with a publicity officer



"Oh great, schizophrenia is okay", somebody sighs and sure enough the Marxist, environmental view has turned up to argue with the biochemical view.

After Dagmar they ask for listeners to phone in with comments. Calls are logged on a form which contains a space headed: "Remarks: Occupation, good speaker, etc."

Schizophrenia consists of a head-on clash between two opposing and incomprehending points of view. MacGregor does her best but complains about the format afterwards. The debaters retire to the hospitality room where both Marx and Biochemical proceed to grow even more heated.

Meanwhile somebody appears to have done a five leaves and two fishes act with the sandwiches and wine and the two bottles seem to have induced a general air of merriment. The serial murmurs on unnoticed in the background. Then they decide to get Dagmar back for the closing moments and the phone-in response.

"Dagmar went to the loo!" "Our sex therapist is in the loo!" The loo plays a large part in *Woman's Hour* folklore. For Princess Anne it was tarred up with new towels but she never went, not having drunk any of the Coca-Cola they brought in.

Dagmar has fielded the phone-in comments and we retire to the offices for the post-mortem. One producer points out that concluding with Dagmar sounded dreadful because the episode of the serial had actually ended on an appallingly sad note. Nobody seemed to have heard any of the serial while we were in the basement — it just sort of dropped on.

Finally they start work on the next day's programme. The day's ration of worthiness and fun has been delivered. The audience of one million women and interesting men have been reassured that, whatever else goes on in the world, *Woman's Hour* is still alive and well.

Haphazard, arch and baffling in its choice of subjects, it is, nevertheless, probably the best regular radio show on the air. With all the stout bravado of an English housewife who has brought up her kids through austerity, permissiveness and unemployment, it is now embarking on middle-age with the cheerful certainty that life begins at 40 and women are still different enough to need their own hour.

Bryan Appleyard

Wedding knell that rings the changes

As is the way of political parties, the Gaullist one in France has addressed itself to a problem and come up with entirely the wrong solution to it.

The problem, as the Gaullists see it, is that French people of marriageable age are refusing to commit themselves to wedlock and the Gaullists are hoping to remedy this situation with a package of financial inducements in order that people will join wedding veil and morning coat.

By I doubt very much whether the French, or indeed any other nation, stay married because it is economically advantageous to do so. They stay married because it is emotionally advantageous to do so. If you don't believe me, can you think of any unmarried man who drives his partner to distraction by examining the label on every tin displayed in Sainsbury's during the joint Saturday morning shopping? Come to that, do you know why the joint Saturday morning shopping seems to be a punishment reserved for husband and wife? I cannot bring to mind one single love and lustre who feel the need to stockpile groceries.

Continue, do you know any unmarried woman who resorts to one of her head-aches after every minor tiff, who puts TCP on her spots just before bedtime and who overcooks cauliflower? I thought not. The truth of the



PENNY PERRICK

matter is that something happens to people when they marry each other which is not very pleasant. It is said of the late, and multi-married, Ann Fleming that something always seemed to go wrong with her relationships in the taxi bringing her back from the register office — but she is far from unique.

And the unmarried, since they have eyes to see and ears to hear, have noticed what is going on and have sensibly decided not to get into such a distressing situation themselves.

If the Gaullists really want to reverse the trend towards contented cohabitation in favour of made-in-heaven marriages, they must stop thinking in terms of tax benefits and allowances and

put their minds to ways of keeping romance alive while wedded. After all, tradition has it that the French have rather a gift for that sort of thing.

They should put it about that wives are not women who deserve crock-pots for their birthday and lambskin slippers at Christmas. They would be much happier with black lace-trimmed negligees and original love poems. By the same token, a husband will not change into a despised, hen-pecked creature if his wife refrains from loading him down with plastic carriers from Bon Marché and telling him he drives too fast.

Were husbands and wives to treat each other like people that they were tremendously fond of but didn't necessarily see as marriage partners, compatibility, companionship and sexual desire would break out all over, providing a sterling example to the unmarried who would then rush to be cut or be made to put things on a legal footing.

Easier said than done, I know. Only this year, I met a young woman who said that for all the time she lived with her husband before their recent marriage, something in her soul stopped her from ever cooking a meal. Since their wedding, she couldn't stay out of the kitchen. I wish I could see a future that looks like a gourmet paradise for the two of them. But I don't. I

see the first spat when he comes home late on the evening when she's prepared something that was at its best an hour ago and is now dried out and tough. I see arguments over calorie counting, overtime and the cost of specially imported oranges. I see a matrimonial crisis that would never have taken shape had she stayed the girl he wasn't married to.

If the Gaullists can work out how people can get married without going through a complete personality change, they will have rendered a service to humanity which goes way beyond the French frontiers.

Spill children are out of fashion. Pamper the brat today with holidays in Disneyland, sweaters from Benetton and private ballet lessons and tomorrow you may find yourself parenting someone who goes around smashing up restaurants. This knowledge is bleak news for kids but good tidings for pets, who are now on the receiving end of tender loving care.

In Hollywood (where else?) a man called Warren Eckstein bills himself as pet adviser to the stars and has just launched a range of pet-care products. Over here, the vet Bruce Fogle has written a book called *Games Pets Play* (Michael Joseph, £9.95), which tells you how to bring up well-behaved animals. I fear that Dr Spock is about to become a back number.

been a scapegoat for good practice.

From Alan Robinson, Old Orchard, Wing, Bedfordshire.

I think most of us in the "real" world are becoming rather bored with teachers. Despite his optimism, I believe that Alan Barnard (Profile - January 30) would find great difficulty in securing a similarly remunerated post outside teaching given his age, qualifications and total lack of commercial experience. Certainly he would be even less likely to find a job which would not involve him in more travelling and expense and there can be no doubt that a commercial employer would be hardly likely to regard "humming action from half past eight in the morning to half past four in the afternoon" as "committed".

From Virginia Warren, Perce Close, Cambridge.

Why does disagreement have to be implied between those who "believe that childbirth should be as natural as possible, with the woman having the right to choose the way her child is born" and those who "favour more intervention in child birth in the interests of the baby"?

(Friday Page, January 31). I should imagine that if a genuine case existed for intervention there would be very few parents who would not see this as being in their baby's interests and choose it as the way they wished that child to be born, if it was explained in a way which was comprehensible. There can be very few obstetric emergencies which happen too fast for someone to make a couple of sentences of explanation, even while rushing into the anaesthetic room. I

Explanation gives birth to choice


TALKBACK

I suspect that the "Healthy mother, healthy baby" battery is a shield behind which hide people who, while they may be technically outstanding, are either unable or unwilling genuinely to discuss things with their patients.

I am most grateful that in my recent pregnancy with a breech baby I was advised to have an epidural, it being explained that while there was a good chance that I would be able to give birth normally, as I dearly hoped, a Caesarean might prove essential. When it became obvious,

in the second stage of labour that things weren't progressing, I was glad to be conscious and able to cuddle him immediately when our son was delivered operatively.

Surely this sort of care, based both on obstetric skill and involvement of the parents, should be the aim, with no lapses in either area. Sixty-eight of 84 GPs in Mrs Savage's locality signed a petition supporting her; they must be happy with her skills to refer their patients to her. With those patients, I applaud her efforts to bring an individual approach to every delivery. I hope that she is reinstated, unscathed by having



JAPAN DAILY

Mon.	Heathrow — Moscow — Tokyo — Osaka	Tues.
Tues.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Wed.
Wed.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Thurs.
Thurs.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Fri.
Fri.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Sat.
Sat.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Sun.
Sat.	Heathrow — Anchorage — Tokyo — Osaka	Sun.
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Prior — and after

As if Westland isn't enough, I have news of forthcoming revelations that are likely to give Mrs Thatcher, Jim Prior, her one-time Northern Ireland Secretary, has been writing his memoirs over the past 18 months. I'm told they are to be published in autumn — a potentially damaging time with a general election coming nearer. Mrs Thatcher can expect to pay for the way she punished him for having "wet" notions. After banishing him to Belfast, she eroded his power base in the Cabinet, the economic committee, by replacing its functions with her own ad hoc bodies. With no further influence on central policymaking, he resigned. "Honourable or dishonourable, I shall be discussing the circumstances surrounding the Northern Ireland appointment," said Prior.

Fighting words

Shirley Williams can reckon on a tough fight at the next general election when she stands for Cambridge. The present MP, Robert Rhodes James, a Tory who is fighting the government over student grant cuts, has given up any thought of standing down and devoting himself to writing more books. He has told lobby journalists that he will be fighting tooth and nail to keep "my beloved Cambridge" from the hands of the woman. Although some of his colleagues are quipping that Rhodes James is so wet that he might vote SDP, he has never forgiven Williams for the way she turned grammar schools into comprehensives when a Labour Education Secretary. She was "diabolical" in that role, "and has no connection with Cambridge", he says.

●The sooner General Motors come to the rescue of Land-Rover, the better, if Lord Whitelaw's experience is anything to go by. On his rugged Northumberland estate recently, his Land-Rover got stuck in a ditch. He was dismayed when he was eventually rescued by a Japanese model.

Crowing

Before any of you dash off letters saying, "I've heard the first cuckoo of 1986", I'd like you to know about a report that appeared in *The Times* in the second week of February, 1948, after Scarborough residents claimed to have heard the first cuckoo. "Yesterday Mr Hezekiah Johnson, a corporation road-cleaner, said, 'I was out in a crowd gathers at the Northstead bus stop and then I go into the park nearby and do the cuckoo. They all take it in.' He added, 'I used to do the nightgale when I had my teeth in.'"

BARRY FANTONI



"In the right hands, she's capable of a perfect U-turn"

Graveyard shift

The Department of Trade and Industry has been mysteriously relegated from third place to the bottom of the Hansard government list since Leon Brittan's departure. Those who read the parliamentary records are interpreting this as symbolic. When Brittan was shifted last year from the Home Office to the DTI "he was assured of the equal importance of the office," said a government source. "Not so. The DTI is a political graveyard, and Tebbit is the only one to have come out alive."

●Despite an attempt by Glasgow District Council to ban copies of Rupert Murdoch's *Sunday Times* from the city's libraries, a copy of *The Times* could still be glimpsed in one institution yesterday: the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery.

Black to front

The fight to get a black member onto Labour's national executive has taken a rather Machiavellian turn. The Young Socialist's NEC representative has traditionally been a member of Militant, but this is now being challenged by black sections in the party. Militant has no option but to put up a black candidate, even though black sections are considered "a distraction from the real issue of the class struggle". Their candidate, Linda Douglas, who will be fighting Kingsley Aldred, was kicked out of the black sections' Vauxhall delegation for non-attendance of meetings.

PHS

Put the long-term jobless first

by Richard Layard

Everyone wants to see more people at work but they fear it would mean higher inflation. Their fears would only be justified if extra demand was spread evenly across the labour force, increasing the demand for people already fully employed. They would not be if it was targeted at those unemployed for more than a year.

Evidence shows that long-term unemployment does nothing to restrain inflation. This sector, 1.4 million in size, is currently costing the rest of us a fortune in benefits and lost taxes. By targeted measures we could reduce long-term unemployment at a public cost of around £4,000 a head per year. By contrast, general tax cuts would reduce unemployment at a cost 10 times as high. Efficiency and equity point to the same objective.

In its recently published report, the Commons select committee on employment recognizes that to achieve results a major commitment is needed — that within three years every long-term unemployed person should be guaranteed the offer of a job lasting at least one year.

The Manpower Services Commission should be put in charge of delivering the guarantee and given enough money to provide the extra jobs. The key problem is to ensure that the extra work done is not made

work but work that really needs doing.

First there is the huge backlog of maintenance on our housing, schools, hospitals and roads. The Confederation of British Industry has put forward a programme to attack this problem: the MSC would invite proposals for projects, select those that would clearly not otherwise be done, and put them out to tender from private or direct labour.

Most of the employees would have to be long-term unemployed, but the contractor would supply enough supervision and skilled workers, where needed, to make sure the job was done properly. All workers would be paid the rate for the job for a full week's work. Such an offer should be very attractive to the hundreds of thousands of family men for whom the Community Programme (paying on average £63 a week) does not offer enough. Given a three-year build-up, this programme at its peak could provide at least 300,000 extra jobs.

Many handicapped people are now being discharged from institutions into "community care" without careers to look after them. Local authorities and the NHS should be given extra

money to provide one-year appointments to, say, 100,000 long-term unemployed, with as many as possible kept on as regular employees.

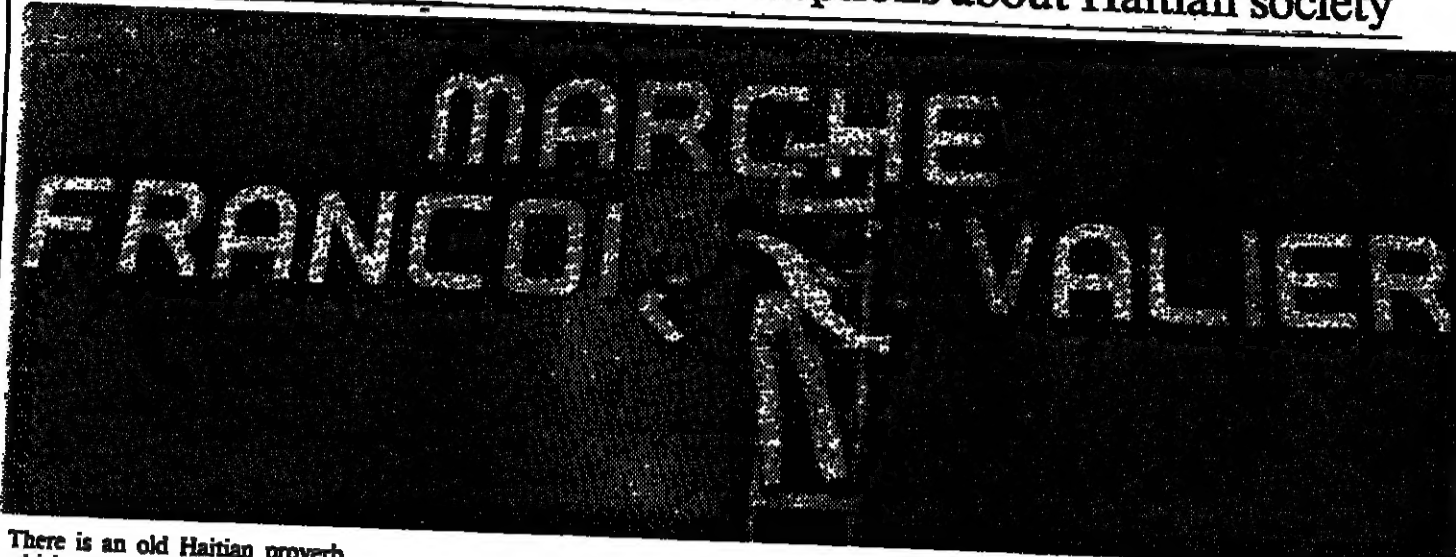
Finally, we have to exploit the great employment potential of the private sector outside construction. A long-term unemployed person now costs £40 a week in benefits, and can expect to remain unemployed for at least a year. Why not give that £40 a week for a year to anyone who will employ him or her? With good promotion and a three-year build-up the MSC should be able to find jobs here for another 300,000.

These three programmes, plus the Community Programme, should provide a million places at the peak of the campaign, when its extra cost to the government would be about £3 billion. If this cut unemployment by 750,000, it would be well worth the money. Tax cuts costing the same would cut unemployment by only 75,000.

Unemployment has reached yet another postwar peak. But the select committee's report offers a way out. The government should announce now that from 1989 it will guarantee a one-year job for any long-term unemployed person who wants it.

The author is Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics.

David Nicholls on some misconceptions about Haitian society



No more Duvalier, but still divided

There is an old Haitian proverb which says that a dog may have four paws, but can only go in one direction. For many years Haiti has been going very much in one direction, under an apparently stable civilian dictatorship. Now that has ended, it is being pulled by different strands of this complex society, which has lain hidden under the surface.

Haiti is among the richest countries of the western hemisphere in its literary and cultural tradition, going back to its early days as the first post-colonial black country. A long line of poets, playwrights, artists and musicians make Haiti the envy of its Caribbean neighbours. In the mid-19th century Haitian intellectuals attacked racialist propaganda in learned tomes and a mulatto historian composed an 11-volume history of the country. Blacks throughout the colonial and slave-owning world looked to Haiti as a symbol of liberation.

Life for most of the population was simple, living on small plots owned by themselves or by their family, growing crops mainly for local consumption. About 80 per cent of Haitians still work in agriculture, but the rural economy has been declining. Soil erosion has continued and the size of plots has been reduced. Despite increased production in assembly industries, currently employing about 60,000 people, Haiti had a 1984 trade deficit of \$115 million. Tourism has declined — partly as a result of the AIDS scare — and dollars have been in short supply.

Independence was gained in 1804 by force and for over 100 years Haiti's head of state was a military officer. The army was the main channel along which poor black Haitians could rise to positions of power. The real rulers of Haiti for most of its history, however, have been the educated, Catholic mulatto elite, who inherited large properties from their French fathers at independence. Only occasionally did the black elite manage to unite with army leaders and

middle-class blacks to challenge the power of the mulattoes. François Duvalier came to power in 1957 strongly backed by black middle classes. On taking office, he systematically undermined the principal power centres in the army, church, business, trade unions and the US embassy.

Papa Doc's main support came from a class which was unaccustomed to benefit from the state; anything coming their way was seen as a bonus. They were thus prepared to back him, even in hard times, knowing they were unlikely to do better under another government. In his last years, Papa Doc made peace with much of the establishment, but carefully retained contact with the black middle class, from which he drew the leaders of his dreaded *Tonton Macoutes*, or civilian militia.

On his death in 1971, this trend towards accommodation with the elite was continued by his son, but he has generally neglected the black middle class. He married the daughter of a mulatto businessman, Ernest Bennett, who began to exercise considerable influence in the presidential palace. Younger tech-nocrats, many from elite families, also played an increasing role in government.

Old-guard Duvalierists resented these changes. The dismissal a few months ago of Roger Lafontant, a black politician with strong *Macoute* links, led to confusion among the militia, which accounts for the relatively minor role they have played in the last weeks.

Last November troops shot and killed three schoolchildren during a protest against poverty and unemployment. More demonstrations occurred in the provincial towns, soon spreading to the capital. The Church, which has become increasingly critical of the government, closed some of its schools and the government replied by shutting down the Church radio and arresting opposition leaders.

Prior to the Duvalier era, the church hierarchy generally identified itself with the Francophile elite. One French diplomat, writing in the 1920s, referred to the white clergy as "precious collaborators in a political propaganda". A major church-state confrontation occurred in the early 60s, ending with the archbishop being expelled from Haiti and the president excommunicated. In 1966, however, Duvalier reached agreement with Rome on the appointment of docile Haitian bishops.

Under Jean-Claude, the hierarchy has gradually become more bold in its denunciation of human rights violations and government corruption. The Catholic Radio Soleil has lately been one of the most important voices of opposition. Because Papa Doc's son relied more on the mulattoes for support, he became more vulnerable to the church's influence.

The US government has backed the Duvalierists since the mid-60s and played a key role in ensuring the peaceful succession from father to son. Washington has seen Haiti as a reliable ally in

Break-up of the family line: Haitians take vengeance on a store named after Papa Doc

a volatile region. Under Carter there was pressure to liberalize the regime. Opposition groups sprung up in Haiti and cautious criticisms of the government were made in the Haitian media.

Reagan's election signalled a clampdown. In late 1979 independent radio stations were smashed and opposition leaders were arrested or fled to foreign embassies. Human rights issues were, however, still pursued by the US Congress and by the church. It recently became clear to the US government that the regime had lost credibility and had alienated its former supporters. In backing the overthrow of Baby Doc the US hopes to prevent radical forces from gaining the initiative.

Christian Democratic groups, headed by Sylvio Claud and Gregoire Eugene, have maintained a critical voice within the country. A more recent opposition leader is ex-Duvalierist Hubert de Rouenay. Backed by his former students and other young people he clearly sees himself as a presidential candidate. Other ex-Duvalierists waiting in the wings include Paul Blanchet and Herve Boyer.

Marxism has never been a major force in Haitian politics and its adherents have usually come from the light-skinned elite. The United Communist Party of Haiti, like much of the opposition, is mostly in exile, but has some backing within the country.

The opposition will no doubt return to join the likely free-for-all of the next few months. The composition of the provisional government suggests that efforts have been made to ensure as much continuity as possible. If the precedents of 1946 and 1956 are anything to go by, this will not last and 1986 will be a year of considerable turmoil.

David Nicholls, *Vicar of Littlemore, Oxford, is author of Haiti in Caribbean Context, Macmillan, 1985.*

Message the US wasted on Marcos

Manila

If the leader slipping away on a military transport aircraft had been Marcos rather than Duvalier, the United States might have reason to be optimistic in the Philippines. But the weekend's brutally cynical betrayal of the Filipino electorate has left America with an even more intractable dilemma in Asia.

Well before President Ferdinand Marcos decided to call his snap election, the US was already hedging its bets in a situation where no option was particularly attractive. Now Marcos has landed his biggest benefactor in the worst of all possible worlds.

Even if he could claim a genuine victory, he is so bereft of credibility that few would believe it. If by some freak, Mrs Corason "Cory" Aquino is finally adjudged the winner, the US will find a vital Asian ally being ruled by an woman who may lack the qualities needed to run a divided and impoverished country.

America's main concern is the growing strength of the New People's Army, the military wing of the Filipino Communist Party, which could make America's important Philippines bases untenable. Direct attacks on the bases do not figure in the

Communist's immediate plans, but if post-election chaos brings even more widespread opposition to Marcos, that possibility could well be accelerated.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of the 20 American facilities in the Philippines to Washington's global military strategy. Carrier taskforces from the Subic Bay naval base project American power into the Indian Ocean and towards the expanding Soviet Pacific fleet. Subic is said to house the world's largest naval supply depot.

Clark Air Force base, home of the United States 13th Air Force, is also an important satellite and communications centre.

Still more important, perhaps, is the fact that the Philippines offers live ammunition training camps for the US Air Force at Camp O'Donnell and for the Marines from all over the Pacific at two camps near Subic Bay.

The physical plant at the bases might be replaced, at great expense, in America's trust territories in the Pacific. For training facilities, however, the only alternatives are in Nevada and Florida. To keep American forces combat-ready would mean bringing them home every two or

three months — far too costly in human and monetary terms.

Washington offered much-increased economic and military aid if the elections were judged acceptable by the Filipinos themselves. That offer could be read by Marcos as a promise of a reward for good behaviour if the elections were relatively fair.

An American academic who has been advising on Philippines policy said the real intention was to encourage Mrs Aquino and to get the military to stay out of the elections in return for badly-needed new equipment.

In a western context that message would probably have had the desired effect: but not in a country of 7,000 islands where the military owes too much to Marcos. The small band of reformers in the military have little power. Not surprisingly the ruling New Society movement (KBL) chose to interpret the offer as an endorsement of Marcos: newspapers bearing the story were held up at his election rallies.

The Americans appear to have overestimated their influence with the military elite. Marcos has worked so assiduously to make the army loyal to himself that institutional links between

the military in the United States and the Philippines have withered.

One of Mrs Aquino's first and most important campaign promises — and one of the most welcome to American ears — was her determination to retire many generals and promote deserving younger officers in order to revitalize the armed forces.

The army commander, General Fabian Ver, a former bodyguard of the president, and some of his relatives hold key commands. Ver was cleared last year of involvement in the assassination of Benigno Aquino, Cory's husband, but few Filipinos find that verdict credible. Although Marcos gave the Americans a commitment that Ver would be replaced before the election, that has not been done. The excuse is that there is "nobody to replace him" among the country's 13,500 officers.

Mrs Aquino also promised to break the stranglehold that a few friends of the president, known as the Marcos cronies, have over the country's two main sources of wealth, sugar and coconuts.

David Watts

Anne Sofer

Savage birth that sounds good

Like most women I know, I have been following the Wendy Savage case with fascination. But following media coverage on the subject, I look back on my own three confinements as if they happened in a different age. It is extraordinary how much this peculiarly primeval experience has changed within a mere eyeblink of history.

Even between my first and last baby — and all three were born in the same London teaching hospital — two virtual revolutions took place. In 1961, the maternity ward was ruled with a rod of iron by a ward sister. She had formidable high standards of hygiene and care, which she imposed by a system of total discipline over the nursing staff and total correctness between the medical hierarchy on the one hand and mothers and babies on the other. She enjoyed — and deserved — total confidence on all sides.

The babies were kept in a separate nursery down the corridor, in a state of constant uproar. Every four hours, on the hour, they were brought in to be fed. Usually they fell asleep, exhausted from all that crying, after two or three ravenous sucks.

The doctors' rounds were very formal: a little orderly procession, with all medical personnel the correct distance from each other, and the consultant showing off his bedside manner. It was not easy, in that atmosphere, to ask questions; one had the feeling of wasting important people's time.

There was also certainly the view that too much information was bad for the patient. One woman, told she was going to have an emergency Caesarean as soon as the theatre could be prepared, was panted on the hand and told, as the panicky questions started pouring out: "That's quite enough questions for now. I'd like to have a word with your husband." There were no female obstetricians.

Three years later, in 1964, everything had changed. Sister Margaret had retired and a new and far more relaxed atmosphere prevailed. A craze had also started at this time for being induced: the practice was popular with both doctors and patients, who wanted to get on with the whole business at a convenient time.

In my own case, a caesarean was decided on but then not performed for several hours. The baby was born bright blue (or at least so I am told; fortunately in those days the mother always had a general anaesthetic for this operation and so I was not a witness). He was popped into an incubator, but then fished out a couple of hours later and brought up to me. "There you are, mother, as right as rain." And so he was — although the hospital, as a result of a mix-up, sent a

note to my health visitor warning her that the latest Baby Sofer was grossly malformed and minus a couple of limbs.

Four years on, and everything has changed again. In place of either tyranny or anarchy, we had systems. Everything was done by routine and procedure and in a tearing hurry. The "agency nurse" phenomenon had also arrived by this time, and there was a confusing turnover of personnel.

All sorts of precautionary measures had been clearly tightened up: Caesarean babies, for instance, were all kept in incubators for at least 36 hours. They could be brought in for their mothers to look at, but only if a nurse had time to organize it. One of my most painful memories is of a haggard mother weeping and pleading with a frantically busy nurse for a sight of her baby. The cult of "bonding" had not yet caught on.

Not, yet, had many of the most interesting ideas about childbirth. "Natural childbirth" was still mostly a fringe, middle-class idea, and the widespread acceptance of father-in-attendance, or births in sitting but a prone position, was still many years off. In those days, too, a hospital delivery meant a minimum of a week inside we were led to believe that anyone who discharged herself earlier was taking an almost lunatic risk with her own health.

Looking at progress since that time — the greater involvement of fathers, the stress on immediate postnatal contact between mother and child, the trend to treat the mother as less of an invalid and to give her more control over what is happening, the continued attempt to find both chemical and non-chemical ways of alleviating pain — it is impossible not to see that all as moves for the better. From what I read of Wendy Savage's own philosophy and approach, that is all part of the movement with which she identifies herself.

There may, of course, be more damning evidence against her to come before the tribunal. No mother, or doctor, in his sane mind would put desire for a particular experience of birth ahead of the chance of a healthy baby, and if there is serious evidence to this effect then I say my words.

But from those four of fascinating obstetric gossip on the maternity ward that I can remember, nothing mentioned in the Savage case so far is a patch on even the most commonplace of the blood-curdling incidents recounted there. To any lay observers of the drama, the whole thing smells of medical politics rather than good professional discipline.

The author is SDP member of the GLCHLEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

We dare you to read on

Everywhere you look there are prizes for novels, poetry, biography, travel writing, for everything, in fact, except what is perhaps the most inventive and imaginative of all literary forms: the book jacket blurb. Our proprietor, Lord Moreover, has decided to put this right by instituting the Moreover Book Blurb Prize, worth £999.95 to the winner. This unusual figure seemed suitable to his lordship, as most books are now priced in the same odd way.

As this is the very first award ever to be given to book blurbs, our preliminary sorting of entries has had to be extremely careful. We have acquired book jackets from all the leading publishers (some sent the books as well, but these were quickly disposed of) and after diligent scrutiny we have arrived at a shortlist of about 20. Today we print half a dozen so that you can see the extraordinarily high standard that British blurb writing, uncredited and unpublicised, often reaches.

●"Very occasionally a book comes along which changes the thinking of a whole generation, perhaps of the whole world. The Bible was one such book. Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* was another. We think that *Simple Salads and Quiches* is destined to join that small select number. Drawing on a lifetime of study and research, Deirdre Wattle explains in clear language the basic techniques involved in salad and quiche-making, confident that a mastery of it will lead to health, self-assurance, vigour, a new outlook and a wonderful sex life. You'll never be the same again after *Simple Salads and Quiches*."

●"A primitive, jungle-like passion drew Susan to Andrew. She knew that he was wicked, that he had broken hearts, but she didn't care. All she wanted was to leave London and follow him to the ends of the earth, thus setting in motion a web of heartbreak, anguish and bleak revenge. First, however, she had to put her London flat on the market, and then consult this small volume, *Home-selling and Buying 1986*."

●"Chilling. Mesmeric. Evil. Sybaritic. Lustful. Conspicuous. Disturbing. Horrifying. Stopping. Saturnalian. Sempi-

ternal. Epidemic. Apocalyptic. These are just a few of the words to be found in this highly useful *Portable English Dictionary*."

●"Harry was a man, all man. Cynthia was all woman; perhaps too much so. Into their lives came Bernard, who was mostly man, but disturbingly feminine sometimes. They were also to encounter Evelyn, who had a woman's name but was all man, and Kerry, who was 0 per cent man, 20 per cent woman and 70 per cent chartered accountant. How would they deal with Kim, who was a man's man Shirley, a woman's man, and Kerry, who thought she was a *Jeane* *female* but was actually a man for all seasons? All would have been clear had they consulted *Choosing Your Baby's Name*."

●"On that fateful day in Dallas 20 years ago, when a whole nation grieved over its young, dead president, it is possible that Kennedy actually died of a natural heart attack seconds before the bullets hit him! In that terrible air disaster when the Russians shot down an entire Korean jet, were the passengers already dead in their seat from eating a butter-rich airline meal? And was it a sensible controlled eating programme that enabled Pope John Paul to survive the assassin's bullet in Rome? These are just some of the questions that will occur to any thoughtful reader as he studies *Yr and Your Food*, by Dr Farley Begood."

●"Michael Reedback has been working for 20 years of the collected letters of T. S. Eliot, letters proving that behind the mild-mannered facade that a fascinatingly barbaric heart was the suave poet also a spy for the Germans, and an amateur wrestler of quite ferocious power. Was Hitler's reading of the *Four Quartets* responsible for some of the worst outrages of World War Two? And what is the stirring truth about Eliot's part in the Abdication crisis and the night he met W. L. Simpson? These revelations will have to wait until the publication of Reedback's first volume of Eliot's letters, meanwhile, Reedback has written a most entrancing portrait of a writer's life in the Cotswolds in *Research-on-the-Wold*."

هكذا من الأصل



WATER BUSINESS

At Blackpool Young Conservatives and old Conservatives indulge in shadow boxing over the future of their party. In Westminster meanwhile the business of governing continues. And it is the business not the boxing that at the end of the day will decide the future of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues.

Last week, for example, while Westland held the headlines it was the sale of the state-owned water authorities that represented the substance of the Government's case to the electorate. A rapacious act, said Labour. An audacious and courageous proposal, the Government would like to think. In fact, the plans typify both this administration's best basic instincts and its timidity in carrying them through into action.

Here, in the financial structuring of this fundamental utility, was an opportunity for the Government to emulate its single most successful domestic policy, the right to buy for tenants of council housing. There was an opportunity to create a genuinely popular capitalism in a country that still needs re-education in the necessity of prosperous private business.

The white paper published last week is long on water basin management, short on spirit. Of the distribution of public wealth to householders to boost simultaneously their rights as consumers and their participation in enterprise, there is nothing.

The calibre and involvement of the shareholders matter. They have more than

a walk-on role. The companion volume to the white paper prepared by Professor Littlechild deserves close study: the willingness of shareholders to discipline slack managers in the water companies will be a key to their efficiency. Whatever the formula for annual increases in charges eventually imposed by the super water regulator (of whom considerably more will have to be heard) it is the threat of takeover and sale which is to be the ultimate guarantee of efficient performance. How much better it would be if those shareholders were in significant numbers the populace who drinks, bathes, fishes and flushes.

It is to the Government's credit that the revolution it plans for water has yet to evoke much public reaction. There is ample precedent, domestic and international, for the provision of a public service by a private mechanism under public regulation. The public relations performance by Mr Roy Watts of Thames Water has strengthened the argument from expedience, that the water authorities have outgrown the confines of the public sector (yet it reflects little credit on modern British governments for ministers to justify privatization because the water authorities are too subject to civil service interference.)

Practical arguments, for example about better access to capital markets, are strong, for Thames, but weak for other areas notably Wales and the North West. There the array of assets, above and below ground, and their

condition, suggest that the timetable for disposal may have to stretch for many years.

Yet, in an unintended way, there is a risk factor in this plan. Perhaps, for a Government so proud of its new bright green clothes, it is even audacious. The white paper argues that because environmental protection is a relatively small item in the authorities' budget, the function will therefore be neatly and easily managed by the new water companies.

The Government is asking private companies, motivated quite naturally by profit, to undertake major and imaginative tasks of conservation and (occasionally) even prosecution of other profit-motivated businessmen. The tasks will bring them into conflict with lobbies and interest groups; it will be political. It will pit the government department with oversight over the water industry, trade and industry, against that responsible for the environment. It could easily be a recipe for more not less water politics.

It is by no means apparent that the new water authorities will be fitted for this work even under strict regulation. A case can be made, and ought to be made as the legislation comes into sight for the wholesale transfer of environmental responsibilities to bona fide public authorities, to let the new water companies behave as energetically as their new shareholders would wish, in securing a profit from the supply of water and the removal of sewerage.

RELIGION WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Geography lends a fresh perspective to the terms of the encounter between Pope John Paul II and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, in Bombay yesterday. Some of the more obvious current difficulties of their churches' mutual relationship, such as the proposed ordination of women by the Church of England, look quite parochial in an Indian context. The Pope's visit now almost over will have brought home to him as Dr Runcie's will in the next weeks, both the overwhelming scale of the sub-continent's material problems and the massive weight of spiritual traditions quite independent of Christianity there.

Western preoccupations such as the equal rights of women in the church are somewhat dwarfed against such a background; and the churches can ill-afford to allow the self-inflicted handicap of Christian disunity be added to by a wrong ordering of priorities. There is no doubt that the ordination of women, for which there is a good case on its merits, will stand in the way of the sort of closer co-operation and even-

tual unity which are the two leaders' ecumenical objective.

The relative weakness of Christianity in India, the dissipation of effort caused by disunity, and above all the unattractive and uncertain face given to the Christian presence by division, all indicate where their priorities should lie. Indeed, it is a fundamental purpose of the visits of these two church leaders to India to attend to divisions within and at the borders of their own communions. The Churches of South and North India need Dr Runcie's unifying leadership, and closer incorporation into the international life of the Anglican family of churches; the Catholic Church in India is troubled by conflicting claims to precedence and privilege between various rites and their respective hierarchies.

The Pope has not allowed himself to be diverted by these housekeeping matters from the more dramatic opportunities of his visit. He has registered that Christianity is open for, and ready for, a joint search for spiritual truth with the other great religions of India. They have

much to teach each other, and need not compromise their particularity by learning in a dialogue of equality. Christianity has a point to make, in India, represented by the person and work of Mother Teresa. It is made not just by her extraordinary mission to the lowest of the low, but by her reasons for doing it. That is a species of evangelism which preaches louder than any words; and in India, with ancient religions jealous to protect their prerogatives from encroachment by Christian proselytism, it is the more acceptable way.

Dr Runcie will also pay homage to her, making in effect the same point: that the real test of the value of faith is shown not by generalised words but by particular actions which come from the quality of a personal and profound spiritual life. There are many in India not of the Christian persuasion who advertise that truth: Hinduism has its saints too. Dr Runcie and Pope John Paul II, in so far as they acknowledge that fact, are upholding more than a sectarian or denominational view, one which transcends religious frontiers.

War reserves

From the Director of the British Maritime League Sir, Sir Philip Goodhart (February 3) makes the interesting suggestion that some of the estimated 550 civilian helicopters and their large Armed Forces trained pilots could be used for war reserves. The aircraft would certainly need weapons and extra radio and navigation equipment and the pilots and crew some special training for a wider range of tasks over land and sea.

It refers also to the old Admiralty scheme for the takeover of British merchant ships, on which public funds used to be spent on special features, but so far as I can ascertain no such money has been spent on ships or any other civil assets in peacetime probably since the end of the war, certainly not since the fifties. Nor has money been set aside for specialised equipment and modern weapons systems, though some planning has been done since the Falklands campaign, which reminded all of us of the vital roles that can be fulfilled by merchant ships, not least to operate or carry helicopters and VTOL (vertical take-off and landing) aircraft - the Harriers.

But far more serious is the rapid decline in the Merchant Navy, at the rate of two ships a week since 1974, and 5,000 men a year have also left the service. Furthermore, the types of these men are typical examples of Britain's arable and dairy farmers.

the Atlantic, particularly when it is remembered that economic shipping is vital to maintain the industries and populations of the member states; quite apart from this, the berths and port facilities and labour needed to handle them at the rates required no longer exist.

Recently experienced seafarers from other occupations, the dole, or retirement to man extra ships will inevitably become scarcer as the years go by and the trading fleets continue to decline so drastically.

All this is in parallel with the gross deficiencies in Nato naval and air assets of all kinds essential to defend ships in transit, admitted by SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) to be at least 50 per cent short, but in reality much lower than that, especially of mine counter-measures vessels, or the civil assets to supplement them.

A credible full-scale conventional defence could not be mounted and sustained indefinitely with presently available military and civilian assets and reserves of men.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL RANKEN, The British Maritime League, 19 Bevis Marks, EC3, February 5.

Faces of farming

From Mr Michael Horrell Sir, John Young's "Spectrum" article (February 4) chose well in taking Peter Sowray and Geoff Hudson as typical examples of Britain's arable and dairy farmers.

As a West Country "Geoff Hudson" who happens to have a few more cows to the family name, I would add that the contrast between those Yorkshire

neighbours equally reflects the difference between the arable east and the livestock west as things have recently developed. But I must correct John Young's interpretation of the ministry's farm income figures, which are in fact not as I write.

"Net farm income" figures are declared before deduction of any interest payments and it is a rare farmer these days who has managed to avoid running up some kind of overdraft. A 43 per cent drop in income (as forecast by the ministry) will therefore be greater, not smaller, once interest on borrowed money is allowed for.

Yet even before the anticipated collapse the income of neither farmer-competent though they be-could be considered excessive. A typical "Hudson" will have invested £48,000 in his farm, apart from any question of land ownership, and in 1984-85 made an income of £4,011 to cover his manual labour, management and interest on capital. The average employed farmworker earned £6,800 in the same period without any management or capital involvement.

By comparison, the typical "Sowray" has an income of £23,304, according to the same ministry statistics, with an investment of £174,000.

Both farmers would have done better with their funds in the bank or a building society. So much for being "cosseted and cushioned".

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL HORRELL, D. E. Horrell, Limited, Netherpton, Upton Cross, Liskeard, Cornwall, February 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Picking up the bill for water

From Mr Roland Rensch Sir, Your readers will have noted that the Thames Water Authority is very keen to be first in the queue for privatisation of its services. Equally, I think they should be made aware that in no way does such enthusiasm (solely that of the board) carry with it the imprimatur of its six consumer consultative committees: all have expressed reservations in varying degrees.

That is not at all surprising, since no convincing detailed evidence has yet been produced to show clearly that the public would be properly protected under a private monopoly and an essential and indispensable service and that consumers would be better off financially than under the present arrangements.

That apart, I shall be grateful if someone can explain a peculiar paradox arising from the Government's proposals. If two large companies retailing, say, non-essential merchandise wish to amalgamate, it is very likely that such a proposition would be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to determine whether it would operate against the public interest.

On the other hand, the creation of a private monopoly for providing what is, undoubtedly, the most important commodity for sustaining life, together with being given effectively the power to tax, can proceed apparently unhindered.

Yours sincerely, ROLAND RENSCH, 8 Minshill Place, Park Road, Beckenham, Kent, February 6.

private concerns whose only motive is profit. Yet if we consider the services provided by the prime candidate, Thames Water Authority, how can it be possible to equate the profit motive with a totally indispensable service to the community the value of which is above vulgar commercial considerations?

Thames Water are responsible for: The treatment and supply of over 1,000 million gallons of drinking water per day. The maintenance and renewal of 26,000 miles of water mains. The storage of three months' supply for 11,500,000 people. The maintenance and renewal of 28,000 miles of sewers.

The treatment and disposal of 1,000 million gallons of sewage per day. Maintaining 136 miles of navigable, non-tidal rivers. The monitoring and policing of pollution in our rivers and waterways. Management of the entire water cycle, including land drainage and flood prevention over an area of 5,000 square miles.

This is a staggering bunch of statistics and a vast service to status in private hands.

The minister is reported as saying that the proposed plan is the best thing to happen to the water industry since the Romans invented lead pipes. Well, Minister, we all know what lead in water has done to generations. Perhaps it is an appropriate analogy.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT HOWE, 57 Romsey Close, Strood, Rochester, Kent, February 6.

Stewardship of Sir Keith

From Mr John Grimer Sir, I note Sir Keith Joseph has announced his retirement at the next election (report, February 11). This will doubtless console my younger colleagues, but I fear that I and many of my contemporaries who served in the Second World War and have taught since must precede him.

What are our feelings as we look back on our careers? We leave a profession at the lowest ebb of demoralisation, with its leadership in disarray, and proposed examination reform in jeopardy. Many of us look back on 35 to 40 years of multifarious commitment, including all manner of voluntary activities and duties, and of the care and concern which can never be codified into any formal contract, whatever Sir Keith may think.

And what is our reward? During Sir Keith's tenure of his present office we have endured insult after insult despite the increased difficulties the present dispute has caused for many senior teachers. We will retire on a maximum of half-pay (war service only counts half-time for pension purposes) of what is admitted, even by the Government, to be a seriously eroded salary scale.

I hope Sir Keith has more satisfaction with his stewardship than I and colleagues of my age can feel for our final years in the classroom. Yours faithfully, JOHN GRIMER, Deputy Head, Looe School, Looe, Cornwall, February 5.

Embryo research

From Mr Peter Thurnham, MP for Bolton North East (Conservative)

Sir, Professor Ian Kennedy asks if his letter (January 28) qualifies for "the first cuckoo" competition. It is he himself who apud quales; just as the cuckoo ousts all others from the nest, so Professor Kennedy seems to close his mind to new concepts.

Research shows that the human embryo, in its earliest stages a mere cluster of undifferentiated cells, can exist independently from the mother's womb for only a few days - nine days is the maximum so far achieved *in vitro*. But after 14 days, when the primitive streak first appears and the embryo proper can no longer exist independently of the mother's blood supply. Capable in its earliest days of dividing to form twins, or coming together again, the embryo after 14 days can no longer so divide.

The use of the word "pre-embryo" to describe the first 14 days is both scientifically justified and morally defensible. It clarifies the basis for the Warnock committee's recommendations and is no more "word play" than are the words "foetus" and "baby" for the later stages of development.

Yours faithfully, PETER THURNHAM, House of Commons, February 4.

From Mr Michael Hull Sir, So Professor Kennedy (January 28) sees a cuckoo in the argument about embryo research. I'm surprised only that his swipe at the term "pre-embryo" took so long in coming. The term invited it. None the less, a distinct term was needed for a phase preceding the separate formation of the placenta and the organisation into even primitive shape and sentence which had generally been taken as defining the embryo.

We have only just emerged from an age when access to the earliest stage of human development had not been imagined. The proper term "zygote", or woffler "conceptus", would not be understood readily by most people. Would Mr Powell's and Mr Hargreaves' "unborn child" be preferred? Now there's a recurring cuckoo!

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL HULL, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Bristol Maternity Hospital, Southwell Street, Bristol, Avon, January 29.

Misspent effort

From Mr Richard J. Cherry Sir, Mrs Hipsey (February 1) is on dangerous ground in advancing a financial argument to hasten her husband's operation.

She does not say that the authorities have employed anyone else to do Police Officer Hipsey's work while he is off sick, and one assumes that his duties have either been absorbed by his colleagues or are simply not being done.

If this is the case the Government will save £4,000 - the cost of the operation - by simply keeping him on the waiting list. Yours faithfully, RICHARD J. CHERRY, 95 Kington Green Road, Olton, Solihull, West Midlands, February 5.

Engineering echoes

From Mr John N. King Sir, Mr Barnacle (February 3) suggests that in the 19th century technical progress was felt to go hand in hand with social and economic progress, but implies that this is no longer true. He lists a number of horrors, such as mustard gas, for which technology can be blamed, although it was man's evil intentions which put such things to use.

He should not forget the many benefits from technology, such as the eradication of smallpox and other great medical achievements, increased food production, cheaper transport and safer navigation.

My contention, however, is that social and economic progress do not merely go hand in hand with technical progress, but actually depend upon it. It is obvious that where drought, famine, disease and poverty prevail, as in parts of Africa, social and economic progress has no meaning.

When man was able to assure himself of his basic needs for clean water, sanitation, food, clothing and shelter, as for the first time he was able to do following the invention of the

steam engine, he was free to give more attention to social progress. Thus the 19th century saw the reform of central and local government, of the law and the penal system, the introduction of hospitals, compulsory education and so on.

The process continues. Despite the crime rate, drug abuse and other social evils (which seem to be a by-product of increased leisure rather than technology itself) the majority of the population enjoys a fuller and healthier life than ever before, with opportunities for education, recreation, entertainment, foreign travel and other wholesome pleasures previously available only to the fortunate few.

All these benefits depend upon wealth creation and that depends mainly on advances in technology put to beneficial use. Mr Barnacle should look for evidence of social advance and scientific invention. Without the latter, the former will happen more slowly or not at all.

Yours faithfully, JOHN N. KING, 31 Downs Side, Chesham, Surrey, February 4.

In the minutes

From Mr Henry Hankey Sir, In his biography of my father (Hankey, *Man of Secrets*, Collins, 1972, p. 297) Stephen Roskill says that shortly before Lloyd George's resignation in 1922 my father "allegedly penned" the verse quoted, with slight textual variation, in the letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder (January 20) and J. W. Dalgliesh (January 27) about the secretary "racking his brains to record and report what he thinks that they thought that they ought to have thought".

In a footnote Roskill admits that the attribution and occasion of these lines are a little uncertain, but adds that both the late Sir John Bann (my brother-in-law) and Lord Amory were confident that my father had written them. Certainly the verse is typical of his wry, pithy humour and his expression of it in rhyme.

Yours truly, HENRY HANKEY, Henry Croft, Westerham, Kent, February 6.

Press problems

From Mr Owen Rowley Sir, I can confirm from first-hand experience how accurate are Bernard Levin's revelations (February 3) of the incredible labour situation which has bedevilled Fleet Street over many years.

In the 1950s I was general manager (and later chairman) of the *Evening Standard* and a member of the council of the then Newspaper Proprietors Association and I was only too happy to seize on early retire-

ment as an escape from the frustrations and humiliations of being unable to resist the fantastic demands of the unions.

We managers could, in self-respect, put up a nominal fight against the more outrageous claims of the union officials. But we knew only too well that if we allowed the issue to reach the inevitable stage of a strike we should receive no support from our proprietors. Production must proceed at all costs was the order.

And of course, with high advertisement revenue most of the national newspapers were in a sound financial position. There were unhappy casualties, but these warning lights were unheeded by the unions.

I feel much sympathy for many of the first-class workers who will be thrown out of work by the short-sightedness of their leaders. Nevertheless I have no doubts that new technology and new determination at top levels will result in a better future for the newspaper industry. Yours sincerely, OWEN ROWLEY, 37 Redcliffe Road, SW10, February 4.

Nautical twist

From Mr G. F. Woodbridge Sir, May a Shropshire landlubber, with vague nautical connections, point out that you can't say "having (leading a) cleve, February 4). Have is the past participle of have.

Never mind. We know what you mean. Yours faithfully, G. F. WOODBRIDGE, Hallions Quay, Hallionsford, Worfield, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, February 4.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 10 1859

A leading article on a subject which nearly 150 years later is prominently in the news. The National Gallery building, designed by William Wilkins, was opened in 1859; most of its space was devoted to the Royal Academy, which removed to Burlington House in 1869. Since then the Gallery has been considerably extended.

[The National Gallery]

When the curious passenger asked the coachman in the 18th century for his experience of the answer was "sometimes spreads 'em, sometimes we throw 'em on a heap." The present state of our public collections exhibits both processes. Our pictures are "spread" between Trafalgar square, Marlborough-house, Brompton, Great George-street and half-a-dozen other more remote or less frequent places. "The finest site in Europe," the influence of a full tide of human existence, is divided between two bodies - one nation, which uses its moiety whole year; the other the Royal Academy, which opens its door to those who can pay a shilling visit for just four months. Neither of them has half the room requires, and if next May the national pictures were piled up disposed over the whole of the edifice, or the Royal Academy had the full range of it, the pictures usually sent to the no stranger would think they too much, or even room enough. That two such great rivals should have to contend for so scanty a space is an incident the explanation of which would take us into the British character. Nothing can surpass its intrinsic absurdity. There is hardly second-rate provincial town the Continent that has no better gallery for its pictures: the moiety supposed to satisfy wants of our great metropolis, myriads of visitors, and inexhaustible Eschequer. It is less than half a quarter the size of the Louvre, and little more than the fifth that of the gallery in Munich, a quarter that of Dresden, and a third that of Berlin. The whole area of building in Trafalgar square considerably less than any of these galleries, and if it were enlarged right up to Leinster square by the addition of barracks and the workhouse, a quadrangle completed by the new fronts like the present, area would still be much less than the Louvre, which, as every knows, is by no means spacious for its contents.

The most natural course let the National Gallery have National Gallery. This will keep out order, neither see nor confuse, but merely by our pictures under roof... We adhere, however, to the opinion we have repeated expressed - that, taking things into account, Trafalgar square is the best site for National Gallery. That it is all respects but one is not opinion, but a truism; and only question is whether the drawback is sufficient to be against all the many advantages. That one drawback is condition of the atmosphere central position. No doubt picture will want more care more frequent cleaning in Trafalgar square than at Kensington Brompton. That is proved evidence, and is the belief of who know the realities. On the other hand, all the processes cleaning, varnishing, "restoring" now employed much more delicate and hard than they used to be: it is that large pictures can be protected with glass without much to their effect; and all apertures of a building and a can be guarded with fine against dust and "misture" hindering the ventilation. Pictures must perish in time, even in Italy we often see only ruins or the mockery of a original. It is only a question, time and by art we may lengthen the life of a picture as we lengthen the life of a man condemn breathe this poisonous atmosphere. But grant that loss in our day preserve our pictures five hundred years rather than four hundred, and thus enable three generations of our remote posterity to witness their decay, death, we are far more concerned with the present generation. Trafalgar square will bring as many visitors during this the next four centuries, that than compensates for the loss those that come after. All that perish in the using, and to them up in drawers, closets, garrets and other incalculable situations is the instinct Dutch housewife rather the really good manager. There other things besides time to of. Why hoard and banish after all, fire, or invader, or may destroy in a day? Is our first duty to place our pictures where our people are likely to them...

Artistic licence

From Mr Charles Fyffe Sir, It is good to see that move to Wapping has completely rid your page of unexpected delusions. In the (by Geraldine Norman) February 5 there is mentioned a painting by that famous Victorian artistic double Holme and Hunt. Yours faithfully, CHARLES FYFFE, 32 Holmdale Road, NW6, February 5.

The gigantic brands in the 'pure' chocolate market had, without exception, origins dating back to before the Second World War. Cadbury's Dairy Milk was launched in 1905 and has sold prodigiously ever since. Some twenty years later Cadbury launched Flake, which was discovered as a by-product of manufacturing milk chocolate.

These two products set the pace in the market for eighty years. There have been many attempts to launch a product to stand alongside CDM and Flake. None succeeded until the late 1970's when Cadbury started work on a project code named P46.

This is the story of P46, a remarkable management success:

Mount Everest.

It's widely acknowledged that the Mount Everest of chocolate product development is to invent a bar which is new and different yet still comprised solely of pure chocolate.

Such an achievement is rare indeed. Flake, which is now legend, was something of an accident; the crumbly extrusions were a by-product of manufacturing milk chocolate.

In fact, in the last twenty years, only five new brands have achieved lasting success in the intensely competitive confectionery market.

The opportunity was there and it was decided that Cadbury, the first name in chocolate, was going to be the company to realise that opportunity.

Enter P46.

It all started with a secret company R&D project in the mid-Seventies. It was found that the latest technology applied to chocolate manufacturing could confer a different texture and new eating characteristics on the classic milk chocolate product.

The formula was refined and given the codename P46. When you realise that this product has now achieved an RSP value of no less than £70 million you'll realise why the whole project was shrouded in secrecy.

All the pre-launch research suggested that the product was a winner. However, as years of bitter experience have taught many manufacturers in this market, having a product that the public likes is not always enough. The complete marketing package is just as critical.

Nothing new under the sun.

This was the attitude of most consumers to chocolate products. They simply didn't believe you could produce anything new. Reversing this belief was the problem facing the Young and Rubicam advertising agency when Cadbury brought them the product, now named 'Wispa', in 1980.

The Account Director, Clive Holland, who worked on the launch recalls "We couldn't have been more clearly briefed.

television advertising had to be stopped after just three weeks because the limited capacity pilot plant at Bournville couldn't cope with the demand.

Eight weeks after the launch, five weeks after the end of advertising, the product was on allocation. Strange reports of black market trading and even a 4p price premium began to filter back.

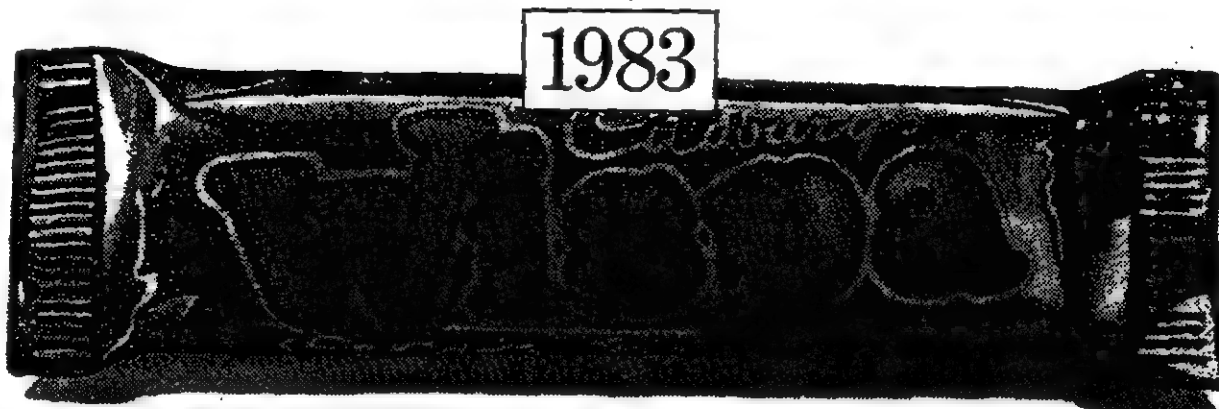
Weirdest of all was the serious fist fight which broke out over the last two cases at a major cash and carry outlet.



Pure chocolate.



Pure good fortune.



Pure management skill.

And, of course, it's the ideal stage in a product's development for the agency to become involved.

The sheer professionalism of Cadbury's management team greatly assisted us in developing what turned out to be a text book advertising solution."

The 'Whispering Duos' campaign, a wittily simple device, was made ready for the Tyne Tees test market launch in September 1981.

Fist fights.

It is not an overstatement to say that the Geordies went mad for Cadbury's 'Wispa'. The

Withdrawal and investment.

It was obvious to Cadbury management that here at last was the long awaited 'break-through' chocolate bar. So what did they do? They withdrew it.

Then, false rumours of being unable to produce the product consistently and profitably spread, which confused the opposition.

Next, a massive £12 million was budgeted for plant investment. A large area of the factory was secretly cleared and the relevant components of a large and as yet, unproven plant were

obtained. A high-tech plant, controlled by 24 microprocessors, was then built from scratch - all inside twenty months.

At the same time, the staff was selected and trained and new working practices adopted in order to ensure a competitive cost structure.

The advertising and media plan was finalised and the Company prepared itself for the launch that would make marketing history.

Marketing history.

On Monday October 24th 1983, the product was re-launched in Tyne-Tees. Cadbury could now spend heavily on advertising with complete confidence, and spend they did, at a national equivalent of £6 million.

The launch comprised of 10 second teaser commercials followed by three 40 second TV commercials and a massive poster campaign. In a quite unprecedented blitz launch, 90% distribution was achieved in just one weekend - a feat normally requiring 4-6 weeks.

In just two days a major department store in Newcastle sold no less than 36,000 bars.

With a start like that there was no looking back.

Success where others settle for survival.

Cadbury's 'Wispa' is now the third largest brand in the total confectionery market. The multi-pack is now the third biggest brand in grocery and multiple outlets.

Customers, who were so closely involved in the launch of the brand, have rated it as one of the greatest ever new products.

Eleven weeks after launch, spontaneous awareness of the brand among consumers reached 73%, and trial now exceeds 80%.

Whichever way you look at it, Cadbury's 'Wispa' is a superb technical and marketing accomplishment unique in a fiercely competitive market.

The Cadbury management team feel justifiably pleased with the results. Cadbury Managing Director Neville Bain says "Whereas a product like 'Flake' came to us by accident, the whole team feels extremely proud of being able to claim an even greater success with 'Wispa', a new brand developed by innovative and resourceful management."

Cadbury Schweppes
MANAGEMENT
PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE

هكذا من الأصل

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

From Car on Glass Top Last on 1st and 2nd Friday week, prices to FYI				
OIL				
122	-4			
120	-2			
118	-2			
116	-25	45.7	83	6.9
114	-1			
112	-26	81	119	5.7
110	-10	106	126	5.7
108	-1	134	141	11.4
106	-7	39	50	8.6
104	-7	106	118	11.9
102	-4	38	38	3.5
100	-2	109	126	13.3
98	-1	126	140	14.6
96	-1			
94	-31			
92	-30			
90	-1	75	8.6	
88	-15	41	7.5	
86	-18	221	217	6.9
84	-6			
82	-1			
80	-1	133	144	10.4
78	-12	104	104	
76	-1	107	107	
74	-10	70	65	8.9
72	-10	137	137	
70	-8			

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150	-10	88	11	243	
178	-2	124	85	7	82
185	-3	3	2	101	1
228	-18	118	52	108	
146	-7				
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180	-10	108	59	123	
375	-10	1	1	28	1
61	-6	43	70	81	
136	-3	77	57	137	
359	-10	86	26	217	
1178	-13	6	6	17	5
102	-9	49	48	182	
130	-7	43	29	186	
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32	-20	18	18	302	

27	-2	0	2	97	43	50
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[illegible]

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3	-1	3.99	39.92	12.72
4	-4	15	64.64	15.64
5	-1	3.36	50.03	12.72
6	-1	3.79	8.61	6.88
7	-17	8.0	3.7	7.9
8	-4	5.76	66.94	9.4
9	-10	9.3	3.7	11.4

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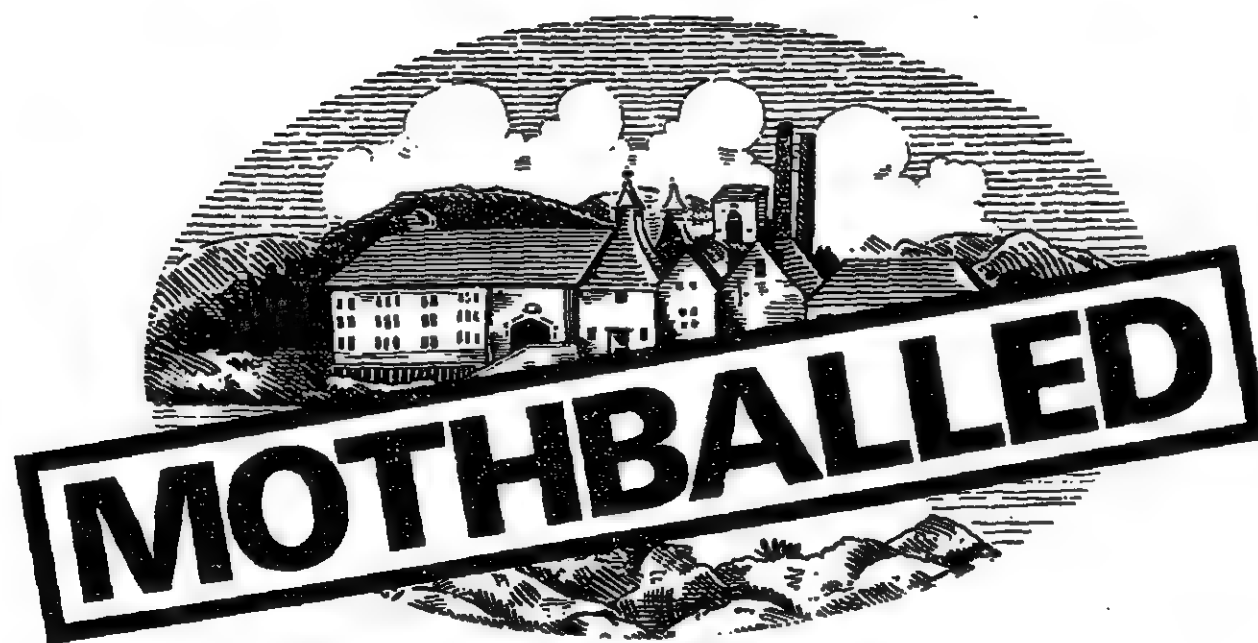
BEFORE YOU CONSIDER ARGYLL AND DISTILLERS, TAKE A LOOK AT ARGYLL AND DISTILLERIES.



GLEN SCOTIA. SUMMER 1983.



LOCH LOMOND. SPRING 1985.



LITTLEMILL. SPRING 1985.

Compare the words of the Argyll Group of Companies with those of Guinness PLC on their respective commitment to Scotch whisky.

Argyll: "In March 1985 the Loch Lomond Distillery, together with certain Scotch whisky stocks, were sold to Inver House Distillers Ltd for a total consideration of £6.9 million. The sale reflected a policy decision to reduce investment in Scotch whisky production." (Source: Argyll Annual Report, August 1985.)

Ernest Saunders, Chief Executive of Guinness: "Scotland is the home of whisky and we must do everything in our power to ensure that the life blood of this vital export industry is not damaged." (Source: Guinness Press Release, February 4th 1986.)

GUINNESS PLC

Guinness and Distillers. A stroke of genius.

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited and The British Linen Bank Limited on behalf of Guinness PLC. The Directors of Guinness PLC are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts. The Directors of Guinness PLC accept responsibility accordingly. SOURCE: Campbell Neill.

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SKIING

ATHLETICS: BUDD AND PUICA WARM UP FOR CROSS COUNTRY CONFRONTATION

A question of class over those world best times

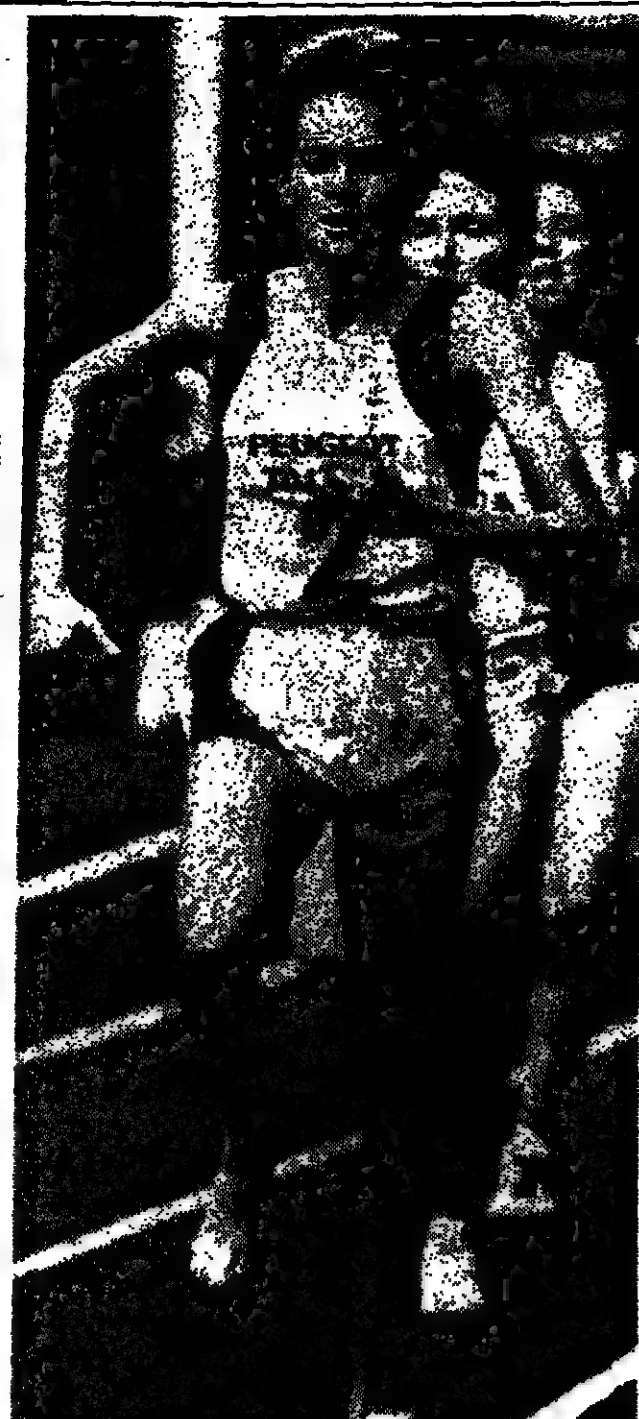
By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

Zola Budd and Marica Puica, both of whom set world indoor bests over the weekend, are expected to meet in next month's world cross country championships, a match which could be as memorable as the Olympic 3,000 metres, won by Mrs Puica and in which Mrs Slaney (then Decker) tripped over Miss Budd's bare feet. Budd eventually finished seventh in a race that Puica was always likely to win.

For the Romanian was probably in the peak form of her long career, having also won the world cross country title for the second time a few months before Los Angeles. Miss Budd had a runaway victory in last year's world cross country championship, which Mrs Puica did not defend due to injury. And although the Romanian beat Miss Budd in their general encounters last summer, it is not certain that Mrs Puica could have stayed with the youngster to a longer cross country race, where Miss Budd's talent and aggression are always likely to find their best justification.

It would be invidious to harp on comparative ages, especially since the 36-year-old Mrs Puica is a better runner than she was a decade ago, and with the 38-year-old Carlos Lopes going for a hat-trick of men's world cross country titles (not forgetting the grand old Miruts Yifter winning the Olympic 5,000-10,000 metres double at the same age).

But Miss Budd, aged 20, has yet to reach the full flowering of her talent. A comparison of their respective world indoor bests this weekend is equally revealing. It is tempting to say that Mrs Puica's time of 4 min 14.17 sec is only the world best for 1,500 metres on a snowy Friday night in Ottawa, which is when and where she did it and what the weather was like. The fact is that it is apparently only a world best on a track which is a dizzying 11 laps to the mile, that is to say just over 160 metres around.



Zola Budd: at 20, a talent yet to reach its full flowering

United States, who won the 1972 Olympic title from what seemed an impossible deficit. Sharpe is similarly successful. His late challenge to the European indoor champion, Rob Harrison, was initially rebuffed. But Sharpe would not be denied and pipped Harrison on the line in 1:48.53, thus reducing his best and the UK junior best by another second.

The 20-strong European indoor team for this year's championships in Madrid on Saturday week will be announced today, and Sharpe will probably run the 800 metres, and Harrison, who was well pleased with

Budd's record feet should stay put

Simon Barnes

"Ladies and gentlemen... Zola Budd of Aldershot, Farnham and District." It was one of the more outrageous statements about Miss Budd. And after her race at Oxford on Saturday, she gave a brief press conference and was almost incomprehensible, despite speaking through a microphone. It was not her rolling John Arlott, Hampshire tones that were the problem.

"Well, I'd like to go back to South Africa..." Oh dear, here we go again. You never get a chance to write about Zola Budd in terms of pure athletics. It would have been nice to see the most amazing race on Saturday. I saw her run the 3,000 metres at Oxford last year, and she was fantastic. The way her giant, out-of-proportion strides gradually shortened, asked the first shadowy question about her performance level for the year ahead.

But this time, with her feet pinched in her usual My-God-it-hurts expression, she got better and better. That amazing machine-like stride seemed not to vary by so much as a millimetre; she actually ran the second part of the race faster than the first; her new indoor warm-up was to run in Britain, especially as it was a test of a solo time trial with adoring cheers. She looked destined for an unforgettable year.

Actually, all Budd's years are unforgettable. But this one looks like being a year of athletic over-achievement, of the kind the *Daily Mail* was dreamt of when they whisked her to Rhodesia: yet she continues to cause amazement. It would solve a lot of problems were she to remain in Britain. It is a matter of security to a different standard, a matter of the obligation of guest to host. It would be a matter of simple good manners, to British athletics, to the thousands who have seen her in action, to the millions who adore her, if she were for once to make a pre-emptive strike against trouble and stay away from South Africa for a few months.

The fact is that Budd is getting embarrassing. British athletics has done more for her than it has done for any other athlete in history: yet she continues to cause amazement. It would solve a lot of problems were she to remain in Britain. It is a matter of security to a different standard, a matter of the obligation of guest to host. It would be a matter of simple good manners, to British athletics, to the thousands who have seen her in action, to the millions who adore her, if she were for once to make a pre-emptive strike against trouble and stay away from South Africa for a few months.

Lopes's pain barrier

Tokyo (AP) — Carlos Lopes of Portugal, the Olympic champion, dropped out after 12 miles of the Tokyo international marathon yesterday, then, he had a severe headache and decided to return from running. Lopes, aged 38, was driven back to the National Stadium, the starting and finishing point, and explained: "I had to withdraw due to pain in my legs."

Lopes, who holds the world best time of 2hr 7min 12sec, added: "I am very sorry I could not complete the race. It was my first such experience after seven years." Asked about his future plans, he said: "I will think about it, but I have decided to return from running."

Getting turned on at last by the magic box

It was the all-action, wily acrobatic spectacle of Australian Rules football, on Channel 4 the other evening, that turned me on. Evidently sport on television could be fun. Thus it was that I broke the habit of half a lifetime and settled down to Saturday afternoon's sport on the box.

The obvious way to start was with that engaging cross-talk act between Jimmy Greaves and Ian St John, who are always good company. Football is their thing but they would be just as much fun talking about tiddlywinks. This time Greaves was poorly and had to miss the show. Other than that, both channels gave us the usual magazine programme: talking heads and edited films.

Once the action started, with Rugby League on BBC and athletics on ITV, the channel-hopping demanded careful timing. As a spectacle, Rugby League has some of the most exciting action in the Rules and Rugby Union. In this sample Hull Kingston Rover mostly ran forwards and Hull backwards — on a mucky morass reminiscent of the summit plateau of the Cheviot.

There were a few punch-ups and a host of shuddering impacts as the players hurled themselves at one another like toy tanks. They hardly noticed a snowstorm. Watching them was like intruding on private grief or, more accurately, private grievous bodily harm. But only Zola Budd and Sebastian Coe, running on ITV, could distract us from the mud wrestling at Hull.

Miss Budd and Coe are perfectly cast for heroic roles on the track. They look right, they produce the goods, and their composure and rhythm make it all seem outrageously easy. The handsome, upright Coe somehow suggests a mental detachment from the long-striding legs that set up yards as if they are inches. Miss Budd, pretty and bare-footed, is a lovely sight locked away in a private world where nothing matters except a burning determination to do her thing better than anyone else in the world.

Miss Budd tends to be a lovely figure, as if having across the veldt. Running is probably the only way she can get any privacy. On Saturday she beat the world record for running 3,000 metres round corners. But those elbows! One lane hard, it seems enough for her. Luckily, she is not many women fast enough to find those wide-swinging elbows a hindrance. Otherwise the last might attract an unusually sharp tickle and some equally sharp verbal.

Apart from all that, ITV offered the strutting, posturing, macho show business of wrestling and the BBC drew heavily on their boxing films for what we know in the newspaper trade as "fillers". The BBC also gave us skiing and bowls. Skiing tends to be repetitive, except for the occasional dramatic and, when watching a "men's downhill" one often wonders if there is a "men's uphill". As in golf, the visual appeal lies largely in the scenery and the vivid tailoring. Bowls, too, has an affinity with golf — because this gently contemplative sport boils down, when you think of it, to putting without a putter.

Bowls is somewhere between sport and recreation. One wishes television would cross that frontier more often — with a film, say, of that great ridge walk (especially in winter) over the Five Sisters of Kintail. The inhibiting paradox is that Britain's most popular recreation, walking, seldom enters into the world of sport.

But no complaints. We were given an interesting mixed bag on the box. After Miss Budd, I went out to feed the birds.

Rex Bellamy

Title defence

The World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, Billy Olson, of the United States, defended his title against Shiro Hozumi of Japan in Nissai City, Japan, on April 7. Olson, 34, cleared the height with his first attempt.

Olson's best

East Rutherford (AP) — Billy Olson, of the United States, defended his title against Shiro Hozumi of Japan in Nissai City, Japan, on April 7. Olson, 34, cleared the height with his first attempt.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC1

6.00 **Cee-fax** AM: News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
6.50 **Breakfast** Time with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; the morning newspapers reviewed by Barry Fantoni, a Times cartoonist, at 8.37. Plus, Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report; pop music news; and horoscopes.

9.20 **Cee-fax** 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Mary Maclellan. The reason is Jane Hardy (r) 10.50 **Cee-fax**.
12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Chris Lowe. Includes news headlines with subtitles, 12.55 regional news. The weather details come from Ian McCaskill.

1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One, with Magnus Magnusson, Josephine Elphinstone and Marian Foster. Paul Cole presents another report from the Seychelles where, today, he is joined by Bill Oddie who takes him to Bird Island, an island owned by Guy and Marie-France Savvy, which is the home for scoty terns. Plus, Chris Baines launches the 1986 Conservation Awards. 1.45 **Little Misses** and the **Miller** With the voices of Pauline Collins, John Alderton and Arthur Lowe (r).

2.00 **The Parent Programme**. This week's edition of the series on surviving with the under fives tackles the problem of bad behaviour. **Play at School**. Part five of a series on child prevention advice for children. 2.25 **See Heart** Magazine programme for the hard of hearing (r) 2.50 **My Family**. Mary's Church, Fishguard. (r) (Cee-fax) 3.25 **Cee-fax**. 3.52 **Regional news**.

3.55 **Peddlers** pays a visit to the bank (r) 4.00 **James and the Giant Peach**. The first of a series of animated science fiction stories. 4.55 **John Craven's** **Newsround** 5.05 **Blue Peter** includes the winners of the obedience classes at Crufts (Cee-fax).

5.35 **Charles in Charge**. Comedy series about a male, teenage nanny. 6.00 **Whitchell and Andrew Harvey**. Weather. 6.35 **London Plus**, presented by Jeremy Paxman. The guests tonight include Joanna Lumley and Sue Cook who will be announcing the grand total raised by the BBC's Children in Need Appeal. Clement Freud, Jean Jones, and Elly Wallach.

7.30 **British Record Awards**, introduced by Noel Edmonds. The special, perform and guests are Phil Collins, Huey Lewis and the News, Sade, and Tears for Fears. 9.00 **News with Julia Somerville and John Humphrys**. Weather. 9.30 **Penelope**. Reporter Gavin Hewitt examines the options for peace or continuing strife in Northern Ireland in the context of the Anglo-Irish accord.

10.10 **Get Carter** (1971) starring Michael Caine, Eric Stryker and Ian Hendry. When Jack Carter's brother dies in mysterious circumstances he travels north to Newcastle to find out the truth. When he has discovered the facts he takes a merciless revenge. Directed by Mike Hodges.

11.45 **Weather**.

TVAM

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; overseas at 6.20 and 8.17; sport at 6.55 and 7.34; Derek Jameson at 7.15; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.54; Animal Watch on spiders at 8.45; Julia's Brown's Pop Shots at 9.05.

ITV

9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: an animated film version of *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* 9.47 **Shane** being quarried and Stone being quarried. 10.05 **Learning to read** with Bill Oddie. 10.11 **Uses of computers**. 10.25 **Physics**: electron diffraction. 10.55 **German conversation** for beginners. 11.05 **Maths**: counting and capacity. 11.22 **Junior maths**. 11.30 **First one of Jean Anouilh's** *La Belle Vie*.

12.00 **Tickle on the Tum**. Village tales for children (r) 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the story of the Brothers' Cakes. 12.30 **Drugs for All?** The last programme of the series asks the question: are we getting the drugs we really need?

1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parfitt. 1.20 **Thames News**, presented by Robin Scott. 1.30 **Hostile Witness** (1988) starring Ray Milland and Sylvia Sims. Thriller about a barrister who takes revenge on the hit and run driver who killed his daughter. Directed by Ray Milland. 3.25 **Thames Young Doctors**. Medical drama series set in a large Australian city hospital. 4.00 **Tickle on the Tum**. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10.

4.45 **Telegoons**. Cartoon series. 4.50 **He-Man and Masters of the Universe**. Science fiction adventure series. 4.55 **Adventure** series set in the wastes of Canada. 5.15 **Blockbusters**. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news** with Andrew Gardner and Tricia Ingham.

6.25 **Help! Viv Taylor** See with news of the London Village Group. 6.35 **Concerts**. Anne-Marie pays a visit to the sea station. 7.00 **What You Were Here?** Judith Chalmers reports from Dubai where she is on a desert safari. Chris Kelly takes a holiday in Bulgaria; and Annika Rice is in the Scottish Highlands on an Outward Bound course (Oracle).

7.30 **Coronation Street**. Will Susan Barlow become Mrs Baldwin? (Oracle). 8.00 **All at No 22**. The first of a new sitcom starring Maureen Lipman. 8.30 **World in Action**: As the Dust Settles. Could the number of deaths caused by the Mexican earthquake have been lessened if the buildings that collapsed were built to proper specifications? The programme analyses evidence of incompetence, corruption and lack of planning. The programme is made virtually inevitable and shows the plight of more than 40,000 homeless victims now living on the streets of official refugee camps.

9.00 **The BBC**. The Chief Superintendent throws a retirement party for his clerk. 10.00 **News at Ten**. 10.30 **Shane**. Comedy series about an indolent graduate. Starring Hywel Bennett (r). 11.00 **Johnny Rotten**. Comedy. The first of three consecutive nights' coverage of the Mecca Bookmakers Trophy. It's in the Close, it's in the Close, it's in the Close. A documentary about horror in the cinema. 12.00 **Night Thoughts**.



Birthday treat: Jill Summers in Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30pm). Right: Maureen Lipman and the rest of the cast of All at No 22 (ITV, 8.00pm)

BBC2

6.55 **Open University: Women Speaking** (r). Ends at 7.20. 9.00 **Cee-fax**. 9.15 **Daytime on Two**: learning about young children. 9.38 **Options for study** in the third year. 10.00 **For four** and five-year olds. 10.15 **A song from the West Isles**. 10.30 **The first of two** programmes about the partitioning of Ireland. 11.00 **The mysterious world of rocks**. 11.22 **Pigeon racing**. 11.40 **New scientific techniques** that give hope to childless couples. 12.10 **British companies** that have survived the recession. 12.35 **Part one of a series** on the cotton industry. 1.05 **Lesson one** of a better tennis course. 1.28 **Scotland's urban environment**. 2.00 **Views and pictures**. 2.15 **Moving from primary to secondary school**; and what happens when homework is left to the last minute. 2.40 **Religious studies**.

3.00 **Cee-fax**. 5.25 **News summary** with subtitles. Weather. 5.30 **Micro Live**. Fred Harris compares the French with the French equivalent, Minitel; and Lesley Budd tests a micro-based system for training RAF air-traffic controllers (r). 6.00 **File: Everybody Sings** (1988) starring Judy Garland, Alan Jones and Fanny Brice. Musical story of a theatrical household which has fallen on hard times. Directed by Edwin J. Martin.

7.25 **Cartoon**. Tax Avery's, Bad Luck, Blackie. 7.35 **Open Space: Vox Box**. In Europe's largest shopping centre, Newcastle's Eldon Square, passers by are invited to a specially built studio and encouraged to talk to each other and the presenters about television. Three people skilled in the art of getting the public to talk will be on the spot. Radio London's Robbie Vincent, George Richardson, and Liz Kerchew from Leeds.

8.05 **Horizons: The Wrong Stuff**. A documentary exploring the reasons for human error that is the cause of four out of five air crashes. 9.00 **Comrade Dead**. Comedy series set in Russia. George Cole as a faithful party worker. 9.30 **The Bob Monkhouse Show**. The entertainer's guests are Frankie Howerd and the star of the comedy film, King of Comedy, Sandra Bernhard.

10.10 **Submarine**. The final part of the documentary series about life on board one of Britain's Polaris submarines, HMS Repulse (r). 10.40 **Newnight** includes the first of two reports by David Sells on the crackdown on the Mafia in Sicily. 11.25 **Weather**. 11.30 **Talk: Joemel**. Tonight's news as seen by viewers of the Italian RA1 station. Ends at 12.00.

11.45 **Weather**.

CHANNEL 4

5.55 **Winston Churchill - The Valiant Years**. Part 14 of the series tracing the history of the Second World War, based on the memoirs of Winston Churchill, begins with film of this three - Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin - at their first meeting in November 1943. 3.00 **The Late, Late Show**. Highlights from last Saturday night's Dublin chat show, presented by Gay Byrne. 4.00 **A Plus 4**. 4.30 **Countdown**. The reigning champion, David Lister, is challenged by Paul Hunter from Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. 5.00 **Alce**. Mel is thrown out of the apartment block owned by his mother when he refuses to accept a rise in the rent. 5.30 **Food for Thought**. Part four of the series assessing the part food plays in our lives. Presented by Marion Bowman and Brian J. Ford, examines the changes in Britain's farming industry over the past three decades and asks how far the needs of the consumers have been taken into account (r).

6.15 **World of Animation**. 6.30 **Be Your Own Boss**. Soft toys, snooker, and other business examined this week. Presented by Henry Cooper (r) (Oracle). 7.00 **Channel Four news** with Peter Sissons. 7.50 **Comment**. With his views on a matter of public interest is Dennis Chow, a columnist to *City* by *BusinessWeek*. Weather. 8.00 **Brookside**. Annette and Sheila are accused, correctly, of spying on their children; while Heather is still having problems with her new boss, Keith Trench. 8.30 **Lois Grant**. Lois, looking for somewhere to invest a \$5,000 windfall, uncovers a clever financial fraud run by a shrewd confidence trickster. 9.52 **Chance in a Million**. Comedy starring Simon Callow as the hapless Tom Chance, this week having to go to the local paper once again after he got his and his fiancée's engagement notice incorrect for a second time. 9.55 **Beer and Bikkies**. An animated series dedicated to the British pub. 10.00 **Survive**. The second in the repeat series exploring the limits of human endurance deals with incidents in which humans have survived against the odds in the jungle. 11.00 **The Eleventh Hour**. Mothers' Day Special. The second of three films examining the state of the Welfare State. Tonight's programme examines the promises made to women in the Forties and now the recent cuts in the welfare services have affected them. Ends at 12.00.

11.45 **Weather**.

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Radio 4

5.55 **Shipping Forecast**. 6.00 **News Briefing**. Weather. 6.10 **Farming Week**. An interview with a leader of the agricultural industry, followed by a five-day weather forecast for farmers. 6.25 **Prayer for the Day** (r). 6.30 **Today**, incl. 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 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Filipinos fight the rape of democracy in Manila election

Continued from page 1

frustration, the Cardinal said that violence against those trying to protect the sanctity of the ballot had been among the serious obstacles put in the way of those trying to rebuild democracy.

Mr John Hulme, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party of Northern Ireland, who is head of an international observer group of the National Democratic Institute, said that after observation of the polling by his group of 40 from 19 different countries they were unanimous that there had been "serious malpractice", including vote-buying, bribery of voters and switching of ballot boxes.

Though his group is leaving the Philippines today, they will leave behind a technical team to assess their findings in the light of the overall results.

"The wrongdoing was largely carried out in local areas by local officials of the government," Mr Hulme said. He said that the observer group found no evidence of wrongdoing by the opposition.

At a press conference at Malacanang Palace on Saturday, President Marcos said: "Naninirap ang mga tao ng bansa sa kanilang pagpapalagay sa mga kandidato ng oposisyon." The political fabric of the country was being stretched to breaking point

said the President. Mr Marcos said he did not know if Mrs Aquino was "too far gone to see reason".

Mrs Aquino claimed premature victory early on Saturday morning when the extent of the Government's massive fraud made clear that she could not hope to have her support fairly assessed. Since then she has been ceaselessly forcing the Marcos regime on to the defensive and calling on Mr Marcos to concede.

The credibility of Comelec has passed the breaking point, admitted one of its commissioners but he said it was the fault of the foreign media, who have been reviled throughout the weekend on the leading Government television station.

WASHINGTON: President Marcos said on American television yesterday that he did not intend to cancel the election results and would abide by the decision reached by the people. But he said that he would recognize only the results given by parliament (Michael Broyan writes).

He said he was leading by anything from 700,000 to 1 million votes. Based on "spurious documents and figures", the opposition "may think they are leading," but it was up to parliament alone to give the figures.

Tories stake claims

Continued from page one

government and industry. He warned against the "arrogance of government" which he said would rightly be rejected. Mr Biffen made his surprising intervention with a letter to his constituency party. In it he said: "I would strongly resist any design to sharpen the political conflict in the belief that this will rally support."

It was a clear attempt by Mr Biffen to dissuade Mr Tebbit from launching too abrasive a pre-election campaign and not to ignore the threat from the Alliance. Mr Walker told the Young Conservatives on Saturday that there should be no sterile debate about tax cuts versus public spending. He said that there needed to be some radical "rethinking" if the

Tories were to win the next election.

Labour's shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman, spoke yesterday of the "multiple death bed repentance" of Mrs Thatcher's present and former ministers as her hold on the premiership visibly faltered.

Mr Kaufman, addressing a meeting in Longsight, Manchester, likened them to Al Capone's henchmen pleading that all along they really wanted to help victims of the gang slayings.

Mr John Smith, Labour's Trade and Industry spokesman, yesterday launched a stinging attack on the Government.

Speaking in Airdrie, he said the Government was increasingly seen as a shady, and futile.



Delight joins with apprehension as Christina Lewis, aged 4, rides high. Below, the Chinese Ambassador, Mr Hu Dingyi, starts ceremonies by painting lion statues in Soho.



Tiger's year welcomed

Thousands braved snow and freezing conditions in Chinatown in London yesterday to celebrate the new Year of the Tiger.

The bleak weather was brightened by colourful street processions led by dancing dragons which leapt up to devour goodwill cash offerings dangled from shop windows in Soho.

The Year of the Tiger, last celebrated in 1974, was welcomed by martial arts displays amid the hanging and crashing of drums and cymbals.

Chinese folklore sees the tiger as a sign of energy, power and bravery, and its Year producing great political upheavals.

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen, the Alliance leaders, were both born in a Year of the Tiger, 1938. But they should avoid an election in 1986, a two-year tiger is said to spell disaster.

Return to the roof of the world

Victor Zorza, award-winning journalist who has spent recent years living in small Indian villages, has returned after a break in Europe. Here is the first despatch in a new series

Among the people of the Himalayan village from which this column is written are:

• The two brothers who share one wife between them, a practice still followed by some of the more remote mountain communities.

• The headman who freed his serfs from bondage to encourage other landlords to do likewise, and now tries to fight corrupt officials who exploit the villagers.

• A practitioner of the traditional Indian system of medicine who saves the threatened village

dispensary. • The leader of the village poor who once defied the landlords and finally acquires a position of power - and puts it to some surprising uses.

The village is made up of about 70 huts, clustered closely together and clinging to a steep slope, and has a population of between 300 and 400. The high-caste Brahmins are farmer-priests who look after the village temple; the Rajputs, also high-caste, are warriors-turned-farmers; and the low-castes are farmers-serfs.

To reach the village, one takes a bus from the town in the foothills. The ransackable vehicle climbs laboriously into the rugged, lonely mountains whose beauty doesn't quite compensate for the bumpy ride. The narrow, winding road is subject to frequent landslides which can close it to traffic for weeks on end.

The traveller, deposited by the bus at the edge of the canyon, scrambles down a rough path to the river several hundred feet below. Then comes a perilous crossing in a crate suspended

from a cable stretched high over the rushing water.

Only then does the long, hard climb into the mountains begin. The scenery is magnificent - mountain spurs coming down to the river with deep, dark ravines stretching into the far distance, capped by snowy peaks. Finally, the village comes into view. If you are a welcome guest, you'll hear the drummer beat out his greeting. If you are a stranger, you'll be received with suspicion. You have arrived.

When two drummer brothers are made to share the same wife

From a village in the Himalayas: The two drummer brothers who, in keeping with local custom, shared one wife, were not happy with this arrangement. The elder brother always has first claim to a shared wife, but the younger brother defied the convention almost from the start. They squabbled over her when I lived in the village three years ago and were still at it when I returned recently.

The village elders who explained the workings of polyandry to me when I first arrived insisted that there was no jealousy in a shared marriage; a good wife kept all her husbands happy.

The drummers were not like other villagers. They were always on duty, from dawn when they drummed the reveille till they beat the curfew at night. During the day they drummed for the frequent temple services. They acted as messengers, barbers, criers, and performed many menial functions. They were paid with grain and lentils, the staple village diet, contributed by each household.

"They're better off than we are," the villagers informed me. "They don't toil in the fields; we provide all they need." The drummers didn't contradict them then, but in the privacy of my hut complained bitterly about their poverty. "If only we had land..." they kept saying.

In a shared marriage the first husband might look after the fields on a remote mountain, the second after the buffaloes in the valley, the third might graze goats in the ravine. A wife would sometimes help one brother with the work, sometimes another, and in this way each would be able to claim his share of her. The

scope for friction is thus reduced. In the plains, the elders told me, where each brother had his own separate wife and offspring yet all lived together in one household, constant quarrels were unavoidable. But here, where brothers shared their wife, or wives, and the children regarded all the brothers as their fathers, the sources of disharmony were eliminated.

Village agrees to buy a new bride

Perhaps the landless drummers were the exception that proved the rule. With a second wife to share, the tension in the family might have abated. "We couldn't afford the bride-price," the brothers told me. They kept asking the village to buy them another wife, and in the end the elders agreed. The cost would be about 3,000 rupees (about £200).

But before the village could collect the money the drummers were given a rocky field under a government scheme to help the landless. Overjoyed, they spent most of their time working the land. The village, resenting their neglect of duty, was beginning to have second thoughts about its promise.

When I returned to the village the drummers still had only one wife. She was in her twenties, with three children to look after and a fourth on the way, and three men to feed - her husbands and their widowed father. Feeding a family means more than just cooking. She fetched water several times a day. She gathered firewood on distant hillsides all but

denuded of trees. She cleaned the rice and millet and lentils of grit and other dirt, slowly and painstakingly, picking each particle separately. The drummer's wife never rested.

Often she would get around to grinding the grain barely in time for the meal, weakly turning the grindstone to make flour for unleavened flat-bread. In other families the men would carry the grain to the mill and bring back a sack of flour. But the drummers couldn't spare the time for the long descent to the mill-stream, down a rocky and perilous path, and for the steep climb back to the village with a heavy sack on their shoulders.

Some villagers were again talking of buying them a wife, but the drummers had waited long enough. Often only one of them would remain on duty at the temple, while the other two would go off to play the drums at weddings and funerals in other villages, to earn some money towards the cost of a bride. Now the village regarded them as truants and again refused to help them. It had become a vicious circle.

The drummers always had enough to eat and therefore were not poor in the sense in which the word is understood in the village. But poverty, I was learning, had many faces and in this village a two-husband family with one wife considered itself deprived.

But help was on the way. The drummers' wife would no longer have to grind the grain, and this might give the younger brother the opportunities now denied to him.

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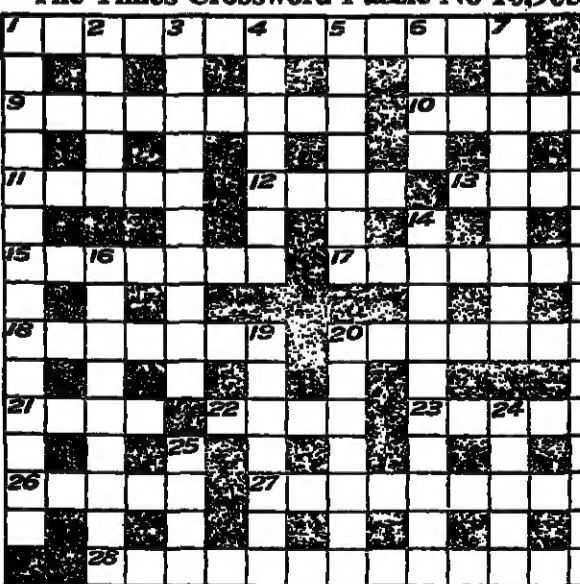
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, visits Cambridge University, arriving at 11. He visits LaserScan Laboratories, 3, Cambridge Life Sciences, 3.35; and the Innovation Centre, all at the Cambridge Science Park, 4.10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, opens University College's new unit for Endocrinology and Diabetes at Whittington Hospital, Highgate, 2.15, and the Associated Islington Health Author-

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,965



- ACROSS
- Quasi-Chinese design for a cricket-bat (6,7)
 - Cause of an economist's balloon going up, perhaps (9)
 - A boy empty-headed and wooden-like (Hardy's Gabriel) (7,5)
 - Recipient of money always in gymnastics etc (5)
 - Dish for Tom the jester (4)
 - Yerres by the river - one in Europe (4)
 - This politician going to, for instance, the grass-roots (7)
 - Uranium and niobium found in stratum in light shaft (7)
 - His name put forward - no point including mine (7)
 - One in nine retired, stupefied (7)
 - Small glass mount (4)
 - Report from the fringe (4)
 - Signified this is near the end of it (5)
 - Do better, getting about ninety-fifth (5)
 - Features as reported in the "Wanted" ad (9)
 - King Edward meets Quaker barometer so called in court (7,6)
- DOWN
- Castigate a photographer, say, as an intrusive nonentity (7-7)
 - Attic described as so high up (5)
 - Plates once developed showing various colours (10)
 - Like indigestion, if combined with French bread (7)
 - Somebody's connections with a number of fellows (7)
 - River island with twice the number of letters, we heard (4)
 - With reorganization of sands keen sunbathers may enjoy it (9)
 - As extemporaneous as the art of Shelley's blithe spirit (14)
 - Recorder as a wind instrument (10)
 - This letterform in W Indian island, student concludes, tells when Sundays fall (9)
 - High spirits cause family man to lose his head (7)
 - Not unduly proud of major capital development (3-4)
 - A person gets booted all round this joint (5)
 - Run, say, from Mussorgsky's singing blood-sucker (4)

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,964 will appear next Saturday

The week's walks

Today: Inside Dickens London: Grays Inn to Dickens House, meet Holborn Underground, 2.

Tonorrow: The historic charm of Chelsea Village, meet Sloane Square Underground, 11. Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Wednesday: A journey through Dickens' London, meet Embankment Underground, 11. Legal London: Inside the Law Courts, meet Holborn Underground, 2.

Friday: Inns of Court: England's legal heritage, meet Green Park Underground, 11. Historic pub walk, the Old Bailey, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Saturday: London's finest old shops around Mayfair, meet Green Park Underground, 11. Treasures and trivia of Royal Westminster, meet Green Park Underground, 2.30. Alleys, by-ways and courtyards of Old London, meet Embankment Underground, 11. In the Footsteps of Sherlock Holmes, meet Baker Street Underground, 11. London's ghosts, alleys and oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 11.30. Shakespeare's London, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30. Legal and Illegal London: Inns of Court, meet Holborn Underground, 2. A historic pub walk around Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 7.30.

Like indigestion, if combined with French bread (7).
Somebody's connections with a number of fellows (7).
River island with twice the number of letters, we heard (4).
With reorganization of sands keen sunbathers may enjoy it (9).
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Not unduly proud of major capital development (3-4).
A person gets booted all round this joint (5).
Run, say, from Mussorgsky's singing blood-sucker (4).

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond: £100,000: 2372, 703473 (the winner lives in the London Borough of Enfield). £50,000: 25AN 778259 (Essex). £25,000: 11CZ 647854 (London Borough of Richmond upon Thames).

Portfolio

Portfolio is how to play Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total. Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total. If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money shared for that week, and must claim your prize within the stated time.

How to play: Telephone the Times Portfolio details line 0254-50272 between 10.00 am and 6.00 pm. The Times Portfolio details line is open for advice on the rules and how to play. The winning numbers are published in the Times on Monday. The prize money is shared between the winners. The prize money is shared between the winners. The prize money is shared between the winners.

Nature notes

In frost and snow, birds have to search hard for food. Mistle thrushes turn to the ripening ivy berries. Blackbirds are lucky where there was a fall of yellow crab-apples in the recent winds. Kingfishers leave the lakes and gravel pits, and converge on running rivers and estuaries: as they fly away, they look like a blob of blue light, but they often return and come skimming past the observer again, showing their bright orange underside.

Widgeons fare better than mallards, since they feed mainly on grasses: they are most abundant now on the east side of Britain, and in some places their brassy whistles can be heard in the sky all night, as they fly between roost and feeding ground. They have a conspicuous patch above their beaks like yellow plaster.

Some species give signs of spring in spite of the weather. Male reed buntings are showing the black caps and white collars of their summer plumage, as the brown edges of their head feathers wear away. They are commonest in reedy ditches. The first chaffinches are singing, and ravens are beginning to repair their nests on lonely rock ledges. Snowdrops are out and will survive the worst of weather. DJM

Anniversaries

Births: Charles Lamb, London, 1775; Samuel Pilsnoll, social reformer, Bristol, 1824; William Pember Reeves, statesman, Lyttelton, New Zealand, 1857.

Deaths: David Thompson, explorer, Longueuil, Montreal, 1857; Joseph Lister, 1st Baron Lister, surgeon and pioneer of antiseptics, Walmley, Kent, 1912.

PAYE was introduced, 1944.

Snow Reports

Kirzbuhl	57	163	fair
Solden	90	220	good
Switzerland	120	230	good
France	120	230	good
Spain	120	230	good
Italy	120	230	good
Austria	120	230	good
Switzerland	120	230	good
Germany	120	230	good
Sweden	120	230	good
Norway	120	230	good
Finland	120	230	good
Poland	120	230	good
Czech Republic	120	230	good
Slovak Republic	120	230	good
Hungary	120	230	good
Romania	120	230	good
Bulgaria	120	230	good
Greece	120	230	good
Turkey	120	230	good
Yugoslavia	120	230	good
Croatia	120	230	good
Slovenia	120	230	good
Latvia	120	230	good
Lithuania	120	230	good
Estonia	120	230	good
Belarus	120	230	good
Ukraine	120	230	good
Belgium	120	230	good
Netherlands	120	230	good
Germany	120	230	good
France	120	230	good
Spain	120	230	good
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Bulgaria	120	230	good
Greece	120	230	good
Turkey	120	230	good